THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Hampton & Co.) MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867. (Volume Nine—Number 120

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EMERSON ETHERIDGE

OF WEAKLEY COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. J. W. LEFTWICH.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

Hon. JOHN W. SMITH, of Shelby.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

Honorable DAN. ABLE.

Honorable W. W. COLEMAN.

State Central Executive Committee.
Colonel John Baxter, of Knox.
Hon. James Jones of Greene.
Hon. Charles S. Cameron, of Shelby.
Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, of Humphreys.
Hon. John C. Gant, of Davidson.
Hon. Wm. B. Campbell, of Wilson.
Hon. A. A. Steele, of Marshall.

The cotton crops of Bombay for 1867 is estimated at £1,000,000 sterling.

General Shields is farming in Carroll county, Missouri.

Old John Bennehoff, the Petroleum King, of Bennehoff Run, returned an income of $150,000 last year.

It is said Governor Fenton is only waiting for a little more public forgetfulness to release young Ketchum.

Five thousand dollars has been forwarded to Cincinnati from Detroit, for the relief of the Southern destitute.

It is said that George Bancroft, the historian, declines the appointment of Minister to Prussia, offered him by the President.

Sir Hypolite LaFontaine, Bart., the last baronet of royal patent in Canada, died at his residence, in Montreal, on Friday.

The St. Louis jail has been reported by the Grand Jury as a nuisance for the one hundredth time, but it still holds out.

Mrs. Davis, a lady of Salem, Mass., seventy-five years old, died on Monday night of fright occasioned by the severe thunder shower.

It is rumored that the second daughter of Hon. George Harrington, our Minister to Switzerland, is about to marry a British nobleman.

The boat race on the Tyne between Kelley, of London, and Chambers, of Newcastle, was won by the former. Several people were drowned by the breaking of a ferry bridge.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided that the registry lists in the city of Washington must be reopened, to allow the registration of every qualified voter.

Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, has received from the Government 10,000 rations, to be distributed among the destitute settlers in the frontier counties of that State.

The Pittsburg *Post* Southern famine fund amounts thus far to $6,619 80. Truly a handsome amount to be raised through the efforts of a single paper.

General Sherman returned to St. Louis on Saturday from his visit to Fort Harker. He thinks the question of an Indian war depends more upon the disposition and conduct of the whites than upon the Indians.

By the census of Virginia, appearing in the Richmond papers, the white voters have a majority of 50,000, but a large proportion of this number are disfranchised by the Reconstruction act.

Some time since the capital of England invested in agriculture amounted to £3,311,000; 000, returning a profit of thirteen per cent; that invested in manufactures was £218,000,000.

A Bridgeport, Connecticut, citizen refused an increase of wages to one of his servant girls lately, saying that he considered the privileges she enjoyed of living in a Christian family worth five dollars a month.

It is a curious fact that there are an unusual number of French families in London. Their houses have been let at a substantial profit, and they wish to escape *chere* Paris for a time.

The *Herald's* Troy special says it is thought the Pope will order the consecration of Rev. Peter Hauermans to the episcopacy of the See of Erie, made vacant by the death of the late Bishop Young. The erection of Syracuse into a Catholic See has been recommended by the Pope.

Houston can boast of a negro debating society of rather exclusive pretensions. At a recent meeting the sable orators unanimously "resolved that all white men worth five thousand dollars and over should be considered as equals and treated with every consideration."

The President has appointed Thomas J. Henley, of California, Commissioner, vice Crossfiese, to examine and report on the road or roads authorized to be constructed by the Central Pacific or any other Company in California, under the act of July 2d, 1864.

A company of Pennsylvania capitalists, about twenty in number, have arrived in Richmond on a prospecting tour through the State. It is said they represent some $40,000,000 worth of capital, and that the resources of Virginia, in the shape of coal and tobacco, will receive a new impetus from their visit.

Frank B. Fisher, a young ex-army officer, committed suicide in New York by shooting himself in the head in a faro bank. A card was found on him written: "Done by my own wicked hands. Cause, demoralized by playing faro, and may the Almighty God have mercy on my soul. Signed, Frank Fisher."

Luther J. Varrill and Clifton Haines—the latter a colored man—were arraigned before the Supreme Court at Lewiston, Me., charged with having murdered two old ladies in January last, near Auburn. Haines plead guilty and Varrill not guilty. The former has made a full confession, implicating the latter. The trial is set for June 24.

Last Saturday night, Hamilton Doughman, a farmer, was committed to the St. Joseph, Mo., jail, charged with murder. During the morning, he had a street encounter with two of his brothers-in-law. After the exchange of some ten shots, he shot one of them named William Montry, in the left breast, causing his instant death. The friends of the prisoner declare that the act was committed in self defense.

A list of the amount of sales in Chicago during the year 1866 was published last Monday. Eight firms did a business of over one million dollars, the highest being the dry goods house of Field, Palmer & Selter, nine millions two hundred thousand dollars. Over two hundred and fifty did a business ranging from two hundred and fifty thousand to one million dollars, and a still larger number from one hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Lord Brougham is very ill at Nice—it is feared past hope. The venerable old gentleman, who is said to be still in full possession of his mental faculties, has for many years borne up wonderfully against the physical infirmities of age.

Juarez did not give his word to Mr. Campbell's messenger that Maximilian, if captured, would be treated as a prisoner of war, while the native chiefs in the Imperial army are held by him to be assassins and outlaws, and if taken alive they will be shot like dogs.

Generals Grant and Comstock, with their families, arrived at Fortress Monroe Monday, from Richmond. General Grant left his family at Chesapeake Hospital to spend the summer months, and proceeded to Washington.

The Count of Flanders presented the Princess Marie, on her wedding day, with a casket of jewels valued at five hundred thousand francs. Some of the journals exclaiming at this munificence, one of the dreadful class of "well informed men" says that there are twenty ladies "in society" whose jewels fully equal those of the Princess.

On the 4th instant a large iceberg grounded at the entrance of Heart's Content Harbor, Newfoundland. Four days later it moved off, but appears to have damaged one of the Atlantic cables—that of 1866—in passing over it. The injury, it is thought, will be easily repaired. Meanwhile, the old cable of 1865 is in perfect order, and communication between Europe and America uninterrupted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY NOON DISPATCHES.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, May 22.—In the State Constitutional Convention to-day, a minority report was submitted from the committee on the declaration of rights, which substituted for the clause excluding from negro testimony in the courts of the State, the words "nor shall any person be deemed incompetent as witness or juror on account of his belief, profession or practice." The report was ordered to be printed.

A Court of Inquiry to Convene in Mobile.

MOBILE, May 22.—A court of inquiry has been ordered to convene here to investigate the late riots. Major General Sheridan has issued an order retaining all the present policemen of the city government.

Gen. Sickles and the Distillation of Spirits.

CHARLESTON, May 22.—General Sickles has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain in the second military district. Offenses are declared punishable by military commission. The reasons assigned for the issuing of this order are, the scarcity of food in South Carolina, and the short crop of Government of a large amount of revenue.

The Fraser, Trenholm & Co.'s Failure.

BERLIN, May 20.—A horrible plot has been discovered in Hanover for the assassination of Napoleon. Count Bismark and several notables in this city are involved. Several arrests have been made, and it is thought the scheme is entirely frustrated.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A Washington special says the information of the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, agents of the late Confederate Government in Europe, caused acute excitement. The State Department had instituted suits in the English courts against the firm for the recovery of vessels, cotton, munitions of war, and other property of the Confederacy, held by them, the sums covering several million dollars. It is understood that the United States Government is amply secured, and will incur no loss by the failure.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—The Ladies' Relief Association has collected three thousand dollars for the suffering poor in the South.

Frustration of a Plot to Assassinate King William, of Prussia.

Count Bismark and Other Notables Involved in It.

More Relief for the Poor of the South.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, May 22.—In the State Constitutional Convention to-day, a minority report was submitted from the committee on the declaration of rights, which substituted for the clause excluding from negro testimony in the courts of the State, the words "nor shall any person be deemed incompetent as witness or juror on account of his belief, profession or practice." The report was ordered to be printed.

MOBILE, May 22.—A court of inquiry has been ordered to convene here to investigate the late riots. Major General Sheridan has issued an order retaining all the present policemen of the city government.

CHARLESTON, May 22.—General Sickles has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain in the second military district. Offenses are declared punishable by military commission. The reasons assigned for the issuing of this order are, the scarcity of food in South Carolina, and the short crop of Government of a large amount of revenue.

BERLIN, May 20.—A horrible plot has been discovered in Hanover for the assassination of Napoleon. Count Bismark and several notables in this city are involved. Several arrests have been made, and it is thought the scheme is entirely frustrated.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A Washington special says the information of the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, agents of the late Confederate Government in Europe, caused acute excitement. The State Department had instituted suits in the English courts against the firm for the recovery of vessels, cotton, munitions of war, and other property of the Confederacy, held by them, the sums covering several million dollars. It is understood that the United States Government is amply secured, and will incur no loss by the failure.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—The Ladies' Relief Association has collected three thousand dollars for the suffering poor in the South.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ The News of the City will be found on the first and third pages. ☜

MUSIC IN MEMPHIS.

Observations by a Musical Professor.

Some Very Important Hints to Parents.

Were more general attention paid to music, social life would be rendered more attractive. In the education of our young ladies music occupies a very important place, and it is to be regretted that parents consider their boys as exempt from this pursuit, since the study of music would refine and elevate their tastes and lift them above the culpable pleasures in which young men and boys are prone to fritter away their time and money.

THE STATE OF MUSIC

in Memphis is very low. There are but few cultured musicians among us outside of the profession. The style most admired and sought for is far from classic; dance music, trifling ballads and Grobe's variations forming in most cases the musical repertoire of our performers, to the almost entire exclusion of our classics.

THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS

of the art in Memphis is legion; speaking more practically, I should say there are about fifty female and twenty male, nominal teachers. The number of pupils taught by each varies from two to forty, and their bills for tuition range from three to fifteen dollars per month, according to the value placed by the teacher on his or her services. The most prominent teachers are Heyer, Hoven, G. and J. Miller, Subitzky, Seifert, Stube, Winkler and Wiatman.

THE INTERRELATION OF TEACHERS

in this place is anomalous. Whether it is owing to rivalry or attributable to other causes, they enjoy none of those social relations common to other professions and trades. They have no mutual aid societies, no meetings for the promotion of kindly feeling or the interchange of sentiments regarding the best modes of advancing their profession, and in fact they assiduously avoid each other. The Memphis music teachers are sadly in need of reconstruction.

SOCIAL POSITION.

Between the teachers and their patrons there is also a very little interchange of social courtesy. The old aristocratic idea that labor is plebian has, perhaps, a great deal to do with this, and the indifference of teachers themselves quite as much. It is often amusing to a gentleman of good birth and breeding to see the patronizing manners, the condescensions of people to him, merely because he honorably supports himself by instructing their children and receiving the money for which he has given his time and energy.

WHAT LENGTH OF TIME

is required to make a really good player, is a question frequently asked and difficult to answer, for the capacity of people varies so much. As a general answer, I will say, and experience has taught me the truth of the assertion, with only an ordinary talent for music, by beginning in time, and by practising faithfully three hours a day, a child may, in three or four years, attain a fair degree of excellence. It is in this more than in all other things that "practice makes perfect."

TEACHING.

By practising is not meant for a pupil to sit, down and play over what is already known. That will suffice for recreation; but by practicing I mean to study earnestly what that is not known. The best teacher in the world can do nothing with a child who refuses to practice, and do just as it is told. To a pupil I would say: "Many a lesson is given you that you think unnecessary; why then employ a teacher? He must know your needs better than you do, otherwise he is of no use to you. Divide your time to practice; half the time in the morning and the other half afternoon. Let your scales and exercises be the first thing you attack; your fingers will thus be got in readiness for everything else. Practice all that is given you; do not neglect a part, thinking it will not all be heard. Your teacher always has a reason for his requirements. The time allotted for a lesson is so short, that frequently he has not time to hear all he has given, and must rely on your honor that you have done what is required of you."

THE PRINCIPAL DIFFICULTIES

met with by teachers in the practice of their profession, and the reason they give us so few really good players, are as follows: First, the pupil begins the study of music too late. The proper age to begin is from eight to ten years, according to the development of the hands. If a person begins much later the finger joints will have a settled stiffness that no amount of practicing can remove. Therefore, I say to parents, if you wish your child to play the piano, let her commence early in life; you will save her much labor and be more certain of success. Secondly,

THE HALF HOUR SYSTEM.

Let schools and private classes say. Just stick it in; one hour's instruction in one week, as much as ought to be had in one day. A teacher can do almost nothing in half an hour, and where the pupil has not the desire to practice and the capacity to remember what should be taught her in two or three lessons of one lesson, she will learn very little. I know school teachers will reply, "all our classes change every half hour, and we cannot let music interfere with more necessary studies." But I say if you cannot have a branch of education taught as it should be, don't meddle with it at all. What justification is there for those who give poor lessons at home? They do it because they can thus take in more pupils, and while to casual observers it seems that they charge less than do those who asking higher prices give longer lessons, they in reality charge more and give less in return.

MY OWN PLAN

of instruction is to give two lessons per week, of from forty-five to fifty minutes each. I require six hours practising between each lesson. This is all the time that can reasonably be expected of a pupil who is attending school. So, instead of practising eighteen hours a week, I require twelve hours, and instead of promising to make good players in four years, I say it will take me six. This plan can be carried out as I have pursued it successfully for the last four years. Thirdly,

POOR INSTRUMENTS

Many people think a poor instrument will do well enough for a beginner. This is an extremely erroneous idea. It is in the beginning especially that the faults of the instrument infect the player. The instrument should be good and kept well in tune. A piano that is used two or three hours a day should be tuned once in two months. The requisites of a good piano are perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, powerful bass, roundness of the middle tones, softness and clearness of the upper notes, duration of sound, elasticity and promptness of action. But only a musician can determine whether an instrument possesses these qualities. Some people think if they employ a musician to select a piano for them they must pay more than if they only on the dealer to supply them with a good one. This is an error. A commission is given to the musician who select you instrument, but it comes from the pocket of the dealer, not of the purchaser. A dealer must sell at Eastern prices; freight, etc., added, of course. So you can buy no cheaper in New York than in Memphis. Any honest dealer will tell you the same. And suppose you had to pay ten or fifteen dollars more, (which, however, is never the case,) instead of being so worth as much to you when spending six or seven hundred dollars for an instrument to know that you have a good one. You cannot buy a piano of a particular maker, the necessity of having a good one; for though there are some manufactories in America that furnish splendid instruments, they must sometimes have inferior ones among them. Monthly,

CONDUCT OF PARENTS.

The co-operation and enbouragement of parents is necessary to the success of a teacher. If your child has commenced the study of music and has not an inclination to practice as much as is necessary, you must compel it to do so. Some of our greatest musicians have in childhood been actually forced to perform their daily exercises, and have only at a maturer age developed their genius. Dislike to practice is no sign of want of talent. During my fifteen years teaching in this country, I have met very few girls with perseverance enough to fulfil my ideal of how they should practice. Others might have been good players but they not thought themselves as competent as their teachers so they gave it up. Parents, too, frequently hinder the progress of their children by desiring them to learn all sorts of little pieces in order to attract attention, before their tuition is well begun. This is only a waste of time so valuable and unnecessary, as the mere exercise of memory instructed which alone can produce a desirable result. Besides, pieces that would likely be taught during the first year of a child, just as time novels destroy a taste for good literature. The teacher will give his pupil pieces when she needs them, and the kind she needs. The pupil's taste should never be consulted in the selection of studies and pieces.

THE TICKET SYSTEM

has been adopted by me in order that parents may see for themselves what progress their children are making. The tickets range from one to six, the latter being the highest mark, and on examination decide whether the pupil performs the task assigned her with sufficient care, and if not, require her to do so. Fifthly,

EXAMINATION PREPARATIONS

are, to say the least, a terrible waste of time. At least two months of every year are thrown away for that alone, for it begins as soon as the girls get "examination" in their heads they had better stop music at once, for experience must teach me that very little instruction is received during that time. Girls must then learn long and hard pieces, especially long ones, or people will think they can't play. Even the school teachers themselves will bore the music teacher almost to death with what they don't care so much about piece. What do most school teachers know about how well a girl can play? There are different styles of players, and because one pupil is proficient in her peculiar style it does not follow that another is not proficient on occasion her style is entirely opposite in manner and execution. My advice, therefore, to principals of schools would be this. Engage no teacher but one in whom you have entire confidence, and then let him alone. Don't meddle with his business unless you are sure that you know more about it than he does. Again, no matter how well a girl has learned her pieces, when she is before company she is unable to play or sing to her self-possessed or ease with facility through it as if she had not looked at a piano for months. The young ladies will corroborate my testimony on this point. Sixthly,

INCOMPETENT TEACHERS.

No matter how much talent a pupil may have if she does not receive proper instruction, it will avail her but little. If you wish your child to learn music secure the services of an educated teacher. How many of those presuming to teach music have been educated as teachers? Very few. A brilliant player is not necessarily a good teacher. I know some good teachers whom you may call poor players, and many a brilliant player who should not teach a child of mine. How many of these self-styled teachers have picked up the profession as an easy way of making a living? To a conscientious music teacher it is a very hard way. But those pretenders think of nothing, wish for nothing, but pay day. How much do they give in return for their money? How much do their pupils learn? Ask one of them the latter question, the answer will be: "My pupil has taken lessons for six months and can play at least a dozen waltzes and polkas, and that is a great deal, I think." So do I think it is a great deal, a great deal too much. They should be put down as humbugs at once, and if parents are willing to pay for being humbugged and having their child's education stolen from her, they deserve no better. Many think any kind of a teacher will do for a beginner—a cheap one is chosen. After the child can play a little, you take a teacher that charges a little higher—you can be better, of course. Such is the inference. I would say you first employ a teacher to ruin your child, and then employ another to complete what the other has not done. Or, perhaps, a person is employed because he or she is poor and you want to help them along. You do it at the expense of your child's education. Your act is not charity, for you expect an equivalent. F. K. Hummel, an eminent musician, says: "For the first six months, and, indeed, for the first entire year, every beginner should have an hour's instruction daily, by a competent master; because the pupil, and especially a child, is entirely incapable of directing itself, and, being left to practice or drum alone, will most probably acquire bad habits, which will afterward be found difficult to overcome, if not prove altogether incurable." The daily presence of a good teacher will, in the end, save years of lessons and toilsome practising, and will make an accomplished player in half the time and with half the expense of the common method." If you have secured the services of a good teacher, do not, for slight causes, make a change. Nothing is more prejudicial to a child's progress, as nearly every teacher has a peculiar mode of teaching, and the teacher and pupil must understand each other before any good can result; and in changing teachers ground must again be broken. In some schools it is customary to allow students who can play a little to pay for their education by teaching the beginners in music. This is very reprehensible, such are no more fit to teach than the one taught by them. Parents should not submit to it, as the child derives no benefit, but much injury, from such teaching.

WHAT ARE THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS

of a good teacher? He must be able to make things clear and intelligible to his pupil. C. Rey, a distinguished authority, says: "The teacher's first aim should be to produce reflection in his pupil, to give him a suitable degree of diligence, earnestness and perseverance, endeavoring to instill a desire and fondness for practice, always directing his attention from the point of greatest difficulty for each pupil. He should also be patient and persevering in the discharge of his duty, but in order to make his efforts productive he must possess two qualities which, if wanting, he may expect the most desirable results, provided his exertions are confined to short, frequent and regular intervals." He roughly arrives at the conclusion that a good teacher should be an educated musician and a good pianist. He must possess the faculty of imparting to others what he himself knows. He must become a child with a child. The capacity to teach seldom coincides with proficiency. A teacher who has not this gift may play over the lesson for his pupil to imitate; but this is worse than nothing, as if the pupil succeeds, it encourages a habit of imitation; and another lesson is proficient

WANTS.

WANTED—A No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer. None but a white need apply to
VINSON & DONAHUE,
ma7-tf 261 Front street.

WANTED—For "The History of the War between the States—Sectional, Political and Military," by Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, and for "The Life, Letters and Speeches of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens," by HENRY CLEVELAND. Both by brothers and are now ready. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ap30-1m

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!—Persons in every county and State UNION to take an interest in the manufacture and sale of the AURORA OIL, the cheapest and best light in the known world—superior in every respect to that of Coal Oil. It is non-EXPLOSIVE; it will burn longer and give more light, better light than Coal Oil; it does not smoke or smell; it will not chill like Kerosene; it can be manufactured at about one-half the price of Coal Oil; one man can manufacture 25 barrels per day; no machinery required. Single county is a fortune to a man of enterprise, and a State is of untold wealth. Call and examine for yourself, or send for circular.
R. C. DEWIT & CO.,
ap21 24 Madison street (corner of Main), Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three elegant ROOMS, up stairs, with privilege of one; also, a Kitchen and Room suitable for a restaurant. Apply at No. 14 Jefferson street. ma3tf

FOR RENT—STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's new building, corner of South Court and Main streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in Bremen No. 1 hotel. ma3tf

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Wishing to discontinue housekeeping, I will rent that desirable residence, No. 29 Second street, if the renter will buy a few of my Furniture. Rent low and furniture cheap. House contains eight rooms and a bath room. Here is a chance for a good tenant. Call at LEE & VAIL'S store and Linware store, 159 Second street. ma31tf

FOR RENT—Two new DWELLING HOUSES, nearly finished, with all modern conveniences, on Lauderdale street, between Lauderdale and Orleans streets, in one of the best neighborhoods and the most delightful part of the city, the street being paved running within a few steps of the door. Rent moderate. Inquire of J. J. RAWLINGS,
ma31-2w No. 294 Front street.

FOR RENT—THE homestead of the late Edmund McGehee. Apply to
E. M. BEADFORD,
ma31-2w Or W. M. FARRINGTON.

FOR RENT—The front ROOM on fourth floor of AVALANCHE building. Apply at AVALANCHE counting room.

FOR RENT—Stores and Offices elegantly situated on the Front Row, Main and Second streets, at from $2 to $4 per month, by
C. W. POOL,
ap24 Rental and Real Estate Agent, No. 15 Main street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Day board for a few gentlemen. Inquire at this office. ma30-3t

BOARDING—A pleasant ROOM, with board, for a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, can be had at No. 294 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal streets. References exchanged. ma31tf

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—A desirable RESIDENCE, located on extension of Adams street. Apply to
W. J. ROSS,
ma31-1w At Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot.

FOR SALE—Three BRUNSWICK BILLIARD TABLES, in good order, all complete. Apply at IMPERIAL BILLIARD HALL, 303 Main street. ma31-1w

FOR SALE—A large, first-class, WATER-TANK, in good order. Apply at 159 Jefferson.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—A 2-story BRICK HOUSE, suitable for the small sum of $50, on a brick building in the business part of the city, containing two rooms and kitchen. Also, a 2-story frame house, containing four rooms, for $16 per month. The owner to pay for improvements as the end of Lease.
C. W. POOL,
ma7-tf No. 15 Main street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—My place on the Old Raleigh Road, known as the CATHOLIC FARM, four miles from the city, containing 160 acres in cleared and tenhouses. Also, one other fulling springs, running through it. On the eastern line is a ridge covered with white oaks, and affording a splendid range for stock. On the place, on which are comfortable outhouses, is well of excellent water and a cistern. There is also, in a beautiful grove, a large academy. The place is healthy, in a good neighborhood, and shall be divided if required. Any person desiring a home investment and for a fine garden spot, orchard dairy and pasturage, will find this desirable. It will soon be ——— from the City. If not sold or exchanged for city property by May 6th, it will then be offered to sale to the highest bidder. This is bona fide.
Address Dr. R. C. SNYDER, Memphis, Tenn. ma6-12t

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED—One large BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with white mane and tail. Will pay the above reward for information that will give him at No. 56 Union street.
S. C. GARNER.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

NOTICE—A meeting consist of stock holders subscribing to the Agricultural Fair of the Mississippi Valley, and Insurance Company on SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock, at my office No. 32 Lee Block, for the purpose of organization.
H. HYMAN,
ma21d Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of HICKS & MILLER, as dissolved February 1, A. D. 1867, and that the undersigned has a deed of trust on the stable, stock and furniture, to secure the payment of the notes of said firm. Against trusting for said stock, etc., as the same is now in litigation.
ma31-3t* A. MILLER.

NOTICE—To the Heirs and Creditors of Andrew R. Reid—I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of Andrew R. Reid on the June term, 1867, (first Monday,) of the County Court at Shelby county.
ma27-law2w ANDREW J. KELLAR.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SENATOR—We are authorized to announce Hon. JOHN W. SMITH as a candidate for re-election as Senator from Shelby and Fayette counties. ap30tf

FOR CONGRESS—We are authorized to announce Hon. JNO. W. LEFTWICH as a candidate for re-election to Congress. ap24-1d

THURSDAY, : : : : : : : : MAY 23, 1867

A JUDEAN king once resorted to all sorts of strategy and intrigue for the purpose of ridding himself of one who was continually remonstrating with him about the oppressions of his government. For the same reason King BROWNLOW and his contemptible lackeys and miserable flunkies are trying to muzzle the press, and to suppress free speech. The rotten and corrupt dynasty that now has despotic sway over the liberties of the people of Tennessee know that an exposure of their villainy will produce an outburst of indignation among all classes of citizens, and make them despised by all honest men; and hence they are endeavoring to perpetuate their arbitrary and ill-gotten power by menace, violence and tyranny over the people and the public press. As evidence of this we have only to refer to the facts occurring almost every day. A few weeks since the telegraph dispatches to the Northern papers announced that the AVALANCHE was to be squelched on account of its bold and fearless assaults upon despotism. The threat had about as much effect upon our course as the nightly howling of the wolves of the forest has upon the moon in the sky. The holy Sabbath day was desecrated a few weeks since, in East Tennessee, by a mob of godless Radical scoundrels, who broke up a religious meeting because, forsooth, the preacher was disloyal to the sainted BROWNLOW and his Christless stealers of the school fund. We have already published the fact that Colonel R. M. EDWARDS has been indicted in McMinn county, on the charge of having made an insurrectionary and treasonable speech in Athens, Tennessee. A few days since, Mr. J. S. SHANGLE asked Mr. C. E. WARREN, the Chairman of the Court, if he might have the privilege of addressing the people of Blountsville on the leading topics of the day? Mr. WARREN, with as much pomposity as the sceptered king upon his throne, graciously permitted a freeman to address freemen upon the topics of the day. But Mr. SHANGLE had not proceeded far in his denunciations of the militia bill and the extravagance of the last Legislature, when WARREN, a contemptible popinjay, arose in all the splendor of royal purple, and ordered—yes, ORDERED!—Mr. SHANGLE to stop, because he—little WARREN—"considered the speech treason against the State!" Great GOD, whither are we tending, and to what are we coming? Such shameful usurpation makes us feel as though some fearful and overshadowing nightmare was brooding over the broad breast of the country. On what kind of meat doth this little WARREN feed that he has become such a huge Colossus? Has it come to this that freemen must obtain a permit from BROWNLOW's pensioned bullies and cross road bellwethers before they can exercise the right which the Constitution of the United States and the State of Tennessee guarantees to them? Has it come to this that freemen are to be hounded down, ordered to stop free discussion because some corrupt tool of despotism "considers" free discussion "treason against the State?" Is the Press to be subsidized by threats of suppression by the rogues and tyrants who know and dread its power? Verily we are drifting back into the days of Federalism—to 1798, when JOHN ADAMS was President of the United States—to the days when the Alien and Sedition Laws were enacted under his rule and with his sanction. By the "Sedition Law" it was made a penal offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment, "to utter, write or or print anything against any measure of the Government of the United States, or impede the operation of any law of the same"—or against either House of Congress, or the President of the United States, "with intent to defame the said Government, or either House of Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute," and that any person or persons "being thereof convicted before any Court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years." Under this law, brought into life by the party opposed to the Democracy in 1798, several editors of newspapers and citizens were punished to the severest extremity of the statute, for what were termed "libels against the President." The case of MATTHEW LYON and THOS. COOPER, will, among others, remain forever a stain upon the record of the "Reign of Terror."

These infamous laws created a profound sensation throughout the Union. The people arose in the majesty of their strength and hurled from power the administration of the elder ADAMS, and repealed the obnoxious laws which had violated the spirit and letter of the Constitution. The party that proposed to abridge the freedom of the press and to stifle free speech was prostrated by the honest voices and the strong arm of the people. For a period of sixty years the enemies of free discussion have slept the sleep of death; but it has been reserved for BROWNLOW Radicalism in Tennessee to revive the same laws which hurled JOHN ADAMS from power. The only difference is this—the Federalists of 1798 made it a crime to write or speak against the President, the Government or the Congress of BROWNLOW makes it a crime to doubt his infallibility, the immaculate purity of the last Legislature, the perfection of the off-scum and plunderers he has elevated to office, or the dove-like innocence of the dirty tools that he is using to perpetuate his power, as the burglar uses the crow bar with which he opens the safe he would rob. But the same ignoble fate which an insulted and indignant people meted out to the "Alien and Sedition Laws" will overtake the party in Tennessee that has revived them. The press has justly been regarded as the palladium of popular rights, the guardian of the public welfare, the true conservator of human liberty, and if there ever was a time when the glorious privileges granted by our institutions to the press and the tongue ought to be exercised, that time is now. Despotism and usurpation hates exposure—robbers prefer concealment. Misrule and corruption has that sort of contempt for free speech and a free press that the pickpocket entertains for the harpies of the law. Good men, conscious of the integrity of their purposes, invite the most rigid criticism of the press, while they challenge and defy investigation upon the popular hustings. But tyrants and knaves—men who steal the school fund, rob the people of their liberties, squander the hard earnings of the tax payer by creating new offices to feed a pack of hungry, mangy blood hounds, hate a free press and free speech as the Devil hates holy water. The usurpers, for a brief period, may torture and grind in the dust a proud people; but they can no more suppress the glorious privilege of free thought and utterance than they can chain the lightning of heaven, or direct the winds of the storm cloud. CHARLES the Tenth was hurled from the throne on account of the edicts he passed against the press, and BROWNLOW the First and Last will be hurled from his throne for a similar cause. The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church, and the noble men in East Tennessee who have been indicted and driven from the stand for the crime of exercising their Constitutional rights, will, we trust, bear their persecutions with becoming philosophy, since it will serve to unrivet the fetters that are chafing the limbs of men born upon the soil of Tennessee, and who are yearning for that freedom which has been denied them by a gang of unprincipled thieves and corrupt scoundrels. Such cruelty and oppression will be the sowing of another dragon's tooth, from which a crop of armed men will rise from the ground ready to fall in line with the hosts of Liberty, and to do battle for the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and for Constitutional rights.

And these DRACOS, who have written their infamous laws in blood, and who are anxious to perpetuate their despotic power with blood, are a pretty set to talk about the licentiousness of the press and free speech as being "treason against the State." For two years they have been running riot in the use of the liberty accorded by the Constitution of freedom for the press and of freedom of speech. Nothing that malignity can invent is now considered too base to launch into circulation for the purpose of believing the Conservative party. They scatter their falsehoods and missiles of vituperation over the land. No slander or denunciation against the people of Tennessee is now too vile and calumnious for the every day use of the Radical party. The gentle and amiable BROWNLOW calls ANDREW JOHNSON a "Dead Dog." The Radical papers and speakers pursue the President with a beastly ruffianism. Their warfare is on a level with the code of Indian savagery, or that class of meaner wretches who would assail an opponent by attacking him through his domestic relations. Radical emissaries have been sent in our midst for the purpose of fomenting strife and discord between the two races, and to cram the head of the negro with false notions as to his duty to himself. WILSON has been screaming and bellowing over the South like an infuriated bull, disturbing the peace and harmony of the people, and belching forth the most inflammatory appeals to the passions of the colored people? KELLY, another self constituted emissary, has been clamoring and prancing and cavorting over the South, making the most foul mouthed and incendiary speeches. So indecent was his violence in Mobile that the passions of an outraged and indignant people were aroused and a riot was the result. The blood of three white men reddens the hands of this disturber of the peace. A conscience seared to humanity and shame, cannot be stirred by sufficient torture to induce Judge KELLY, JUDAS like, to hang himself; but when he contemplates the strife, discord and murder that has resulted from his inflammatory teachings, he will feel as though he carried a consuming coal of fire in his wicked besom. Only a few days since, an infuriated Radical speaker at Brownsville, talked about cutting out the heart strings of former slave owners. The Radical papers teem with the vilest falsehoods, appeal to the passions of the negro, and endeavor to provoke a war of races. Yet this party, with a record so damnable, so fruitful of evil and incendiarism, indicts men for urging obedience to law and the restoration of fraternal peace, and drives men from the stump, because they condemn the military law and the extravagance of the last Legislature! Has impudence ever gone farther? Did ever a people groan under such despotism?

The fair in Washington in aid of the South has netted nearly $4,000.

The cotton crop of Bonn Bay, for 1867, is valued at £10,000,000.

Nearly three thousand emigrants have arrived in New York since Saturday.

The Consul of the Mexican Republic in Cuba has been fined for exercising that office for an office not recognized by the authorities.

James Gordon Bennett's income is returned at $119,967; A. T. Stewart's $716,862. The former shows a falling off of nearly $50,000; the latter of over three millions.

A society, called the Jewish government of America, organized in 1864 for the purpose of taking care of the Jews in the National service, intend publishing an account of their doings and policy, in several languages, so as to reach all countries.

The Russian correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that there are 150,000 troops at Sebastopol, which is more strongly fortified than ever before.

Ristori, before her departure, made a new contract with Grau, and will reappear in New York on September 18th.

There is a deficiency of about one million dollars in the accounts of the "loyal" National bankers of New Orleans.

The negro phase of the car question is at last agitated in St. Louis. A meeting of the colored population was held yesterday, at which it was resolved that they would no longer ride upon the platform.

The Governor of Minnesota has received a letter from an official in Montana, who states that the Indians from the North Platte and the British line are on the war path, and bountifully supplied with weapons and ammunition.

Jefferies Underwood has had, along with other patriots of his stamp, a good time in "spoiling the Egyptians" since the war. He lives in a confiscated house, and by the co-operation of outside parties, he has made his position highly lucrative.

The Vicksburg *Herald* has heard it rumored for several days that General Ord designs removing the Councilmen of that city. Upon what authority the report was circulated we do not know. General Ord is now absent in Arkansas.

A lady applied at the Portland, Maine, police office on Monday, in search of a lost cat, for which she offered $1000 reward. She brought the animal from England, and thought a great deal of it. The cat had on when lost a gold necklace worth about forty dollars, which may account for its disappearance.

The Greek Minister to Washington, Saul Kalergis, died last month in Athens. A letter from Paris says he was taken ill there not long since, on the way to Washington, and was obliged to renounce his mission to the United States. The Parisian medical men ordered him home, and he died soon after his arrival at Athens.

The New York *Express*, in giving the income tax records in one of the Congressional districts in that State, says: "It is impossible at this time to ascertain the real percentage of decrease in the aggregate amount of income tax assessed on last year's 'Annual,' but it is believed that the decrease will be fully fifty-five per cent." A decrease of fifty-five per cent. in New York speaks volumes in respect to the decline of revenue and trade.

Government officials just from the plains, do not give a very flattering account of the operations against the Indians. Much that is going on is well explained by the expression among the settlers in the territory regarding Custar's late cavalry raids. They compare them to hunting wild ducks with brass bands. The highest estimates, of well informed parties, of all the Indians in the West, including men, women and children, is four hundred thousand.

The Richmond *Whig* says that further examination of the Bright Hope Pit, the scene of the late disastrous explosion, has shown that a fire is still burning in the drift. Accordingly it was found necessary on Wednesday last to close the shafts again. The fire now, in all probability, can only be extinguished by a rise of water or by pumping more water in.

There are in New York, according to the late census, 1 negro to 77 whites; Connecticut, 1 to 48; New Jersey, 1 to 25; Ohio, 1 to 63; Pennsylvania, 1 to 59; Illinois, 1 to 223; Indiana, 1 to 116; Michigan, 1 to 108; Wisconsin, 1 to 445; Minnesota, 1 to 732; Kansas, 1 to 152; Oregon, 1 to 47; Nebraska, 1 to 340; Nevada, 1 to 151; California, 1 to 43; Maryland, 1 to 3; Delaware, 1 to 4; and in Kentucky, 1 to 4.

A dispatch has been received at the Union Pacific Railroad office, in New York, from General Dodge, Chief Engineer, dated May 17, which says the Indians have attacked General Brown's party on Rock Creek. They killed Stephen Clark, of New York, captured one pair of mules and harness, and also killed one man of the escort party. General Brown is now at Fort Saunders. From Arizona, all accounts concur in representing the Indians gathering for war, and committing constant depredations.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Money quite easy and supply large. Call loans, 6@6. Sterling, 109¾@109¾. Gold, 138¾.

The Palmyra to-day took $140,000 in specie.

The cotton market is much depressed by the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and prices continue to decline. That house is known to possess large interests in vessels, and real estate in the South, which it is thought will liquidate old debts.

Government stocks are quiet and steady.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $3,224,106; payments, $3,360,012. The receipts include for customs $284,000 in gold and $124,000 in notes.

The *Express* says the latest rumor is that one of the city banks will fail to-morrow.

The adjourned meeting of the protectionists was held to-day, and the organization of the American Industrial League was perfected. Peter Cooper was chosen President, and several gentlemen as Vice Presidents, Treasurers and Executive Council. Gentlemen from all sections were present, and determined that the action of revenue officers in seizing distilleries had resulted in a general panic among the manufacturers of whisky. It is estimated that no more than six distilleries are now in operation.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 22.

The steamer Wisconsin was burned last night, three miles from Cape Vincent. Twenty lives were lost, including the first mate.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.

The river is rising, with six feet nine inches water in the canal.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 22.

It is said that Jefferson Davis has purchased an estate at St. Catherine's for a summer residence.

ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown, Nicaragua, for New York, with 350 passengers from California, ran ashore here. Seven passengers were drowned in attempting to land.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 22—P. M.

Consols steady at 93; five twenties, 72¼; Illinois Central, 75¼; Erie, 42¼.

LONDON, May 22.

Flood and Duffey, the Fenian prisoners recently convicted at Dublin, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. McClure, another of them, was placed on trial at Cork today.

PARIS, May 22.

The differences between Napoleon and the corps Legislatif in regard to the army organization scheme has been adjusted.

LONDON, May 22.

Mr. Stewart, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, publishes another communication in the *Times*. He says the broken cable can be repaired and ready for business in three weeks from today.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—p.m.

Cotton closed quiet. Uplands, 11d.; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; provisions quiet and generally unchanged.

LONDON, May 22—p.m.

The Derby races took place to-day. Although the weather was unfavorable, there was an immense assemblage. The race was won by "Hermit in the Snow Storm."

Hon. Mr. Stanfield, M. P., a firm friend of the United States during the late war, is dead.

VIENNA, May 22—p.m.

The Emperor made a speech from the throne to the Austrian Diet to-day.

LONDON, May 23—p.m.

Accounts from Madrid show that the internal troubles of Spain are increasing, and that fears are entertained that a political crisis is at hand.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.

Rich discoveries have been made of gold near Unionville, Nevada, creating excitement.

The Indians in Idaho are driving off stock and shooting the settlers in every direction. The savages generally are well armed.

General Crook left Camp McDermott for a twenty days' scout about the 1st of the present month.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Cotton, dull and lower; sales of 100 bales; uplands, 27c. Flour dull; common grades, 10@15c lower; superfine, State and Western, $10 50@11 50. Whisky, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, dull and drooping; Spring mixed, $2 63. Corn, quiet and steady; $1 10@1 16 for prime Western yellow. Oats, lower, 85@86c. Rye, firm and quiet. Coffee, firm. Sugar, firmy Cuba, 10½@11c. Molasses, firm, 48@50c. Pork, heavy and lower; new mess, $22 87½c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 22.

Flour dull; family brands, $14@15. Wheat firm; No. 1 winter, $3 28; No. 2, $3 07. Corn dull and unsettled, 86@87c in bulk; sacked, 92@93c. Oats, dull, 73. Cotton dull; middling, 24c. Whisky unsettled, 22c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $22 50. Lard, 12¾c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.

Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal. Flour weak but prices unchanged. Wheat—prime fall, $2 80@2 85; choice red, $2 10@$2 20. Corn dull and lower, $1 03@1 10. Oats firm, prime, 91c; choice, 93c. Provisions are dull and prices unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.

Cotton unsettled and easier; sales 2,000 bales; low middling, 24½@25¾c; receipts, 321 bales; exports, 1,161 bales. Sugar dull; low fair, 12c; choice, 13½@13¾c; Cubs, 12¼c. Prime molasses, 72c. Flour dull and depressed; superfine, $12@12 25. Corn steady and firm; mixed, $1 15; yellow, $1 20; white, $1 25@1 27½. Oats and lard dull and unchanged. Pork dull, $24 25@24 37. Gold, 137¾. Sterling, 47@52.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.

Tobacco—Sales 200 hhds. at $3 50@22 25. Superfine flour $9 75@10 75. Prime red wheat $2 85. Corn dull; shelled $1@1 02 delivered; ear in bulk 85c. Oats in bulk 81@83c. Pork $23 25; bacon shoulders 9c, lower; clear sides 12½c, packed. Lard—tierces 12¼c. Raw whisky $2 20, free. Prime hay, baled, $21.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attachment Notice.

Before Wm. S. Walton, J. P., No. 19 Madison street. F. L. Gray vs. W. E. Reese.

DEFENDANT being a non-resident of the State, is hereby notified to appear at my office in Memphis, on the 8th day of June, 1867, and defend his cause, else it will be heard ex parte. It is order to be published once a week for four weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.
ma23-law4w WM. S. WALTON, J. P.

Notice.

MESSRS. FARGASON, CORDES & CO., of Memphis, are sued for one hundred dollars each, with coupons attached, Nos. 890, 891, 892, 894. They are illegally in their possession, and the public are hereby notified not to purchase the same.
ma23-3t WM. G. BUTLER, Jackson, Tenn.

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

THIS MORNING, a large and varied assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ma21-1t

BROAD GUAGE SHORT LINE.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN

BROAD GUAGE RAILWAY,

—VIA—

CINCINNATI, or URBANA, or GALION, or MANSFIELD, or CLEVELAND, or CORRY, or SALAMANCA,

TO OR FROM

NEW YORK,

BOSTON,
PITTSBURG,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE and
WASHINGTON CITY.

This is the only Route to the

OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

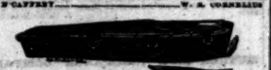
PASSENGERS who wish a Quick and Comfortable Trip will appreciate the Smooth and Perfect Track, the Luxurious Day Cars, and the Magnificent Sleeping Coaches, the Excellent Dining Halls, with reliable time for each, and the Punctuality, Time and Sure Connections of the ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Part as Low and Time as Quick as by any other Route.

THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED

No. 229 Broadway, New York; No. 18 State street and 32 School street, Boston; Depot and Union Offices, Cleveland; No. 8 Clark street, Chicago; in Cincinnati, at No. 87 West Fourth street, Northeast corner Broadway and Front streets, 118 Vine street, at U. S. Mail Line Steamboat Landing foot of Vine street, and at New Passenger Depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway; in Louisville, at Southwest corner Main and Third streets, and at the office of the Company, 6 Jefferson street, opposite Lines.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
W. R. BARNETT, General Ticket Agent. ma23tf

R. W. CAFFERY. W. A. CORNELIUS.



McCAFFERY & CORNELIUS,

From Nashville, Tennessee,

GENERAL UNDERTAKERS

No. 317 Second Street, near Monroe.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

my23tf

COX & HUMPHREY,

Produce & Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Howard Row, Memphis, Tenn

my23 E. D. LAWRENCE, Memphis. C. B. CARTER, Late with Halliday Bro., Cairo.

LAWRENCE & CARTER,

General Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

226 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my23lm

PAUL GOODLOE & CO.,	GOODLOE & ISBELL
STAVE DEALERS, Corner New Levee and Celeste Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.	STAVE DEALERS, 239 Front Street, MEMPHIS TENNESSEE.

PAUL GOODLOE & CO.,

STAVE DEPOT,

Cor. New Levee and Celeste Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS.

my25tf

L. C. GLOVER, M. D.

ECLECTIC SYSTEM.

Twenty-one years experience in general practice. Bills made moderate.

OFFICE—At VIRGINIA HOUSE, Adams street, Memphis, Tenn. ma24d&wtf

For Rent.

THE ENTIRE BASEMENT
OF THE
KIT WILLIAMS BLOCK,

Containing Three Large Rooms,

COMMUNICATING with each other. Two entrances: one from Madison and one from Second street. Ample accommodation in the way of water, water closets coal vaults, etc. The best location for a first class Restaurant or Saloon in the city.

To a responsible, good party, a good lease will be given. Apply to
G. A. SEIVALL,
ma23-1w 27 Main street.

☞ Also, three Stores on Madison street and one on Second street, and several offices above for rent. ma21-1w

A. E. MURRAY. A. D. RIDGELY.

MURRAY & RIDGELY

(Late of Alexandria, Va.)

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 8 MADISON STREET,

ARE just opening an entirely new stock of

Merchant Tailoring Good.

We make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases. my23

Notice.

MRS. M. A. RICE has opened a new branch of her establishment at

No. 324 Main Street,

Where she will have an opportunity of exhibiting a splendid assortment of NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, etc. Ladies are invited to come and see her these days, 324 Main street, between Monroe and Union streets. ma24 1w

To Real Estate Buyers.

WE are directed to place in the market for a bill that HOUSE AND LOT on McCall street, west of Shelby, 75 feet front by 75 depth.

Also, but VACANT LOT on Union street, opposite the residence of Bernard Jones. Also, a vacant lot fronting 50 feet on Railroad. The owners are DETERMINED TO SELL. A price can be made to suit purchasers. We wish to realize this week. Cash is the sole object in selling, but a portion can be on time.
ma23-tf ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Dissolution.

THE firm of GLASS & BROWN was, on this day, dissolved by mutual consent. Major GLASS retires from the house. Either party is authorized to use the name of the house in settling up the old business. Mr. BROWN will continue the business in his own name at No. 30 Front street, where the books and papers of the former house may be found for settlement.
P. T. GLASS,
JESSE P. BROWN.
MEMPHIS, TENN., May 1, 1867. ma21-tf

AUCTION.

Sales This Day.

Improved

MAIN STREET PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY direction of the executors of Dr. LEWIS SHANKS, we shall offer at public sale, to the highest bidder,

On Thursday, May 23,

That most valuable piece of City Property on the west side of Main street, at the corner of the alley between Poplar and Washington streets, being part of lot No. 16, eighteen and a half feet front, by a depth of seventy-four feet three inches, to which is a two and a half story brick building known as THE MAYFLOWER.

It is unnecessary to inform this community that this is one of the most valuable pieces of property in the city of Memphis, but for the information of parties at a distance, who may wish to make a safe and paying investment, we will state that a house in this location must always be in great demand and at high rents. The property is under lease to Capt. MAYFIELD for a good month.

TERMS—Half cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest and deed of trust.

Sale upon the premises at 12 o'clock.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
ma23d Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST CLASS

SILVER-PLATED WARE & CUTLERY,

Imported direct from the celebrated firm of Messrs Deakin & Son, Spring Street Works, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England.

WILL be sold by Messrs. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., at the Auction Store, No. 19 Second street, Avery building, on THURSDAY NEXT, 23d of May, at 10 a.m., a choice and beautiful assortment of first class Sheffield wares, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, in six pieces, elaborately chased, with lining in panels; Knives of Various Sizes, with ivory, ebony handles; Dish Covers, from ten to twenty inches; Forgings; Wine Cups; Breakfast and Dinner Castors; Bread Motions; Syrup Pitchers; Dough Trivets; Cake Baskets; Card Receivers; Soup and Sauce Ladles, Tidy's and Dessert Spoons; Forks, etc.; also, a large assortment of Ivory Balance Handle Dinner and Tea Knives, Meat and Pantry Carvers, Mahogany and Morocco cases containing sets Dinner Knives and Forks, Fish Carvers, with pearl, ivory and plated handles; and many other useful and desirable goods.

Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, when the goods will be on view.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers,
ma21-1w Ayres Building.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

BY ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Auctioneers.

Sales Future Days.

Public Sale

OF

Fort Pickering Lots,

On Wednesday, May 29, 1867.

WE shall sell for various part as, at the above time, FIFTY-FOUR LOTS in the town of Fort Pickering and Williams' Addition, as follows:

Block 5—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16 and 17, fronting on Second, Leonard, Water and Georgia streets, belonging to Charles Kortright, Esq.

Block 8—Lots 23, 24, 25 and 26, belonging to L. C. Treservant and E. J. Cobb.

Block 9—Lot No. 12.

Block 10—Lots No. 1 and 8.

Block 67—Lots No. 1, 2 and 4 the property of Mrs. Virginia Thomas.

Fifteen Lots, belonging to the Mississippi and Arkansas Land Company, as follows:

Block 3—Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Block 32—Nos. 1, 2, 17, 18.

Block 33—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Eighteen Lots in Block 43 of Willoughby Williams' Addition.

These Lots will be designated by stakes, and parties are requested to examine it on before the sale, which will be positive and without reserve.

Sale upon the premises, beginning on the Kortright lots, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Several other eligible lots will be added to the list on the day of sale.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
ma21-5w Auctioneers.

The Buntyn

HOMESTEAD LANDS

FOR SALE.

WE have the pleasure of placing on the market these very desirable and valuable lands, so well known to the community as the Homestead Tract of the late Judge BUNTYN, deceased, situated at the first station on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, five miles east of the city. The land is improved, with about twenty acres of land, have been recently sold in lots from 2 to 5 acres each, and are now rapidly being settled. The balance of the tract, consisting of about 60 acres, is now offered in lots varying in size from five to ten acres, fronting upon broad avenues, and laid off on the most approved plan for comfort. The trains of the Memphis and Charleston railroad run daily, the depot being at the north end of the city. Jno. Hall runs from the station four times a day, so as to make a residence as to all points as convenient as to live in the city itself.

The location can now be had of lots wholly or part in original forest, or in field.

IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

The executors are directed by the will to sell this place and invest in city property, and we will receive propositions to exchange for other improved or vacant lots in the city.

To all parties looking for a suburban residence, we do not think any property more desirable can be found, as to its health, convenience or good neighborhood, within the same distance from the city.

The terms will be made very liberal and easy, and the prices low to parties desirous of buying for occupancy.

Plans of the subdivision will be shown at our office.
ma21-1f ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Trustee's Sale.

Stationery, Etc., at Auction.

WE are directed by the Trustee to dispose of, at auction, on Tuesday, 28th of May, at our Salesroom, No. 19 Second street, Avery Building, a well selected stock of Stationery, etc., viz: Legal Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Memorandum Books, Ledgers, Journals, and other blank books.

☞ Sale at 10 o'clock.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
ma17-td Auctioneers.

Trust Sale of Central

AND HIGHLY VALUABLE

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY

BY direction and authority of M. J. WICKS, Esq., trustee we shall sell to the highest bidder, without reserve or redemption,

On Saturday, 25th day of May,

Those FIVE WELL BUILT THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, known as THE STREET BLOCK, at the southwest corner of Second and Poplar streets, within half a square and still view of the Overton House. Also, near the imediate portion of the city, this is property which must always command, as it now has the best class of tenants, at full rents. Each basement contains two rooms. The buildings were constructed with the view of being easily converted into 10 to 12 tenant stores and residences together when it should become necessary to meet the demands of business.

The sale is peremptory and without reserve, and we have great confidence in inviting to it the presence and competition of bidders as affording the opportunity of a safe and paying investment in some of the best city property likely to come on the market this season.

TERMS—One fourth cash; four and eight months, with approved security and lien retained.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
ma23td Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

By MILES & STODDARD, 371 Main Street,

(Jackson Block.)

SALES DAILY at 10 o'clock. Consignments of every description solicited. Sales made up account of underwriters, by special authority given to endorse same. We guarantee prompt returns. We have ample room for storage.
A. M. STODDARD,
Formerly with W. H. Passmore & Co.
Auctioneer.
ma23-1m

Removal.

NORTH & MURPHY,

WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE,

HAVE REMOVED from 329 Second street to 327 Main street (Hollister Building), between Monroe and Union streets. In this central location we intend to get up a fine stock of Fancy Goods for the Fall and Summer trade.
ma23-1w

$100 *REWARD.*

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on Tuesday night, from the residence of GEORGE M. HILL, near the Memphis and Charleston railroad depot, one pair of Black Horses, from seven to eight years old, one of them branded "P." Knup Alphabet; the other mare, above up former; and bobbed, fifteen years old; also, a light brown mare, about fifteen years old. Fifteen dollars additional reward will be paid to any one who returns the above animals to JESSIE FORREST'S stable, or GEORGE M. HILL'S residence, and no questions asked.
SAM H. SHOCK,
ma23-1w Star Wharfboat.

To the Public.

E. KECK & BRO. have again resumed the Livery business, in their new, FIRE PROOF STABLE, No. 329 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal.

Especial attention given to boarding, and to the sale of transient stock, and to the storage of every variety of merchandise.
ma16-1m E. KECK & BRO.

Notice.

HAVING sold our entire stock of Boots and Shoes to Messrs. RAGLAND BRO & CO., we take great pleasure in recommending them to our friends and the public.
M

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

THURSDAY : : : : : : : MAY 23, 1867

TO THE COUNTRY PRESS.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE are prepared to furnish a fine quality of printing ink, black and colored, at Eastern prices, for CASH. In ordering, let the kind of press used be stated.

The lightest and coolest hat worn at 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.—Attention is called to the notice of Collector Garvin, in another column, calling for prompt action in the matter. ap15-tf

HOTEL FOR RENT — A RARE CHANCE.— The Franklin Hotel, at Holly Springs, Miss., is for rent. The above hotel can be leased for a term of years, with or without the fixtures. Location best in the State. The only hotel in the city. Building contains forty rooms and the only Public Hall in North Mississippi. For further information address, or apply in person, to Dr. Wm. Wilkins, 263 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.; Postmaster, Harris & Watson, Holly Springs, Miss., or to H. P. Miller, Stonewall House, Grand Junction, Tenn. m18-1w

For the finest hats visit the Memphis Hat Company, 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court was adjourned to enable its officers to participate in the enjoyment of the tournament. The calendar published yesterday will be taken up to-day.

PERSONAL.—Our old comrade, Captain John Moriarty, late of the 154th Confederate, is on a visit to his old friends in Memphis. The Captain has received a beauty wherein, as he so highly deserves, and always gets when he visits Memphis.

Hats of the latest styles at 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

Sale of elegant Sheffield plated ware, at ten o'clock this morning, by Royster, Trezevant & Co. See advertisement.

THE TOURNAMENT BALL AT THE OVERTON TO-NIGHT.—This will be a grand affair. All the Knights, together with the Queens of Love and Beauty, Queen of May and the Maids of Honor will be there. The attendance will be large, composed of the beauty and manhood which decorated the presence at the Tournament yesterday. The music will be choice, and the supper such as Robbins knows so well how to prepare.

The "Mayflower" lot, on Main street, corner of the alley between Poplar and Washington, will be sold at twelve o'clock to-day, by Royster, Trezevant & Co., auctioneers.

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street, have received the Art Journal for May, containing, like the April number, more than one hundred fine engravings, representing articles on exhibition at the Paris Exposition. Price one dollar and a half per number, payable on delivery of the magazine. Every Saturday and Atlantic Monthly received.

Ed. Worsham, No. 22 Jefferson street, AVALANCHE building, received last night Chimney Corner, Waverly Magazine, German Lustig, French Pepper, New York Mercury, Sunday Mercury, London News and Times, Merryman's Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick Nax, for June, Godey's, Leslie, Land We Love, Ladies' Friend, Harper's, Atlantic Monthly, Phrenological Journal, Le Monde Illustre and the London Art Journal.

Sale of elegant Sheffield plated ware, at ten o'clock this morning, by Royster, Trezevant & Co. See advertisement.

French Panama hats at 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

EXTENSIVE SALE.—At ten o'clock this morning, at the Arcade, No. 365 Main street, a large assortment of goods, consisting principally of one extra fine set of furniture, two complete sets of bar fixtures, counters, show cases, water coolers, ice boxes, twenty-five dozen brooms, potatoes, lamps, pictures, tobacco, fine clothing, hats, linen shirts, paper collars and various other articles. Also one carriage and one rockaway. Sale positive at ten o'clock. M. C. CATOR & CO., Auctioneers.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.—John Erskine to Thomas R Smith, trust deed on lot on Vance street to secure $24,000.

D Thilman to D Stahl, quit claim, lot on Vance street.

James McCarthy to M Boseman, deed, $800, lot sixty-eight, Woodruff sub division.

James Stewart to John C Stewart, deed, $781, ninety-one and eighty-hundredths on Locus Hatchie river.

Same to H A Stewart, deed, $226, two hundred acres on Locus Hatchie.

E Eggleston to T W Boyer, bill of sale, $500, personal property.

Beautiful French corsets at $4 per pair at the New Orleans cheap store, 210½ Main street. 4t

The "Mayflower" lot, on Main street, corner of the alley between Poplar and Washington, will be sold at twelve o'clock to-day, by Royster, Trezevant & Co., auctioneers.

NEW SALOON—BETHEL BUILDING, CORNER OF SOUTH COURT AND MAIN.—Our gallant friend, Aleck McCullough, of the old 154th, is again on his feet. Fire cannot keep him down. Since his new saloon, over the Overton, was burned out, special face has been missed in the dispensation of those grateful beverages for which he is so famed. But now his numerous friends will be glad to learn that he is again established in a magnificent saloon in the Bethel building, on Main, near Court. A more splendid establishment does not exist, and a better assortment of wines, liquors and cigars, together with gentlemanly attention, cannot be found anywhere.

Sale of elegant Sheffield plated ware, at ten o'clock this morning, by Royster, Trezevant & Co. See advertisement.

GRAND TOURNAMENT HOP AT OVERTON HOUSE, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1867.—A magnificent Tournament hop is to be given at this popular hotel in honor of the officers, Knights, Queens of Love and Beauty, Queen of May, and their maids of honor.

Tickets of admission to the hall obtained at the office of the hotel.

Committee of Arrangements.—Captain J. K. P. Pridgen, Cashier; Jack Horne, Captain W. D. Stratton, Jacob Voorheis, N. E. Hughes, M. L. Seldon, I. Fontain, John P. Wood, O. E. Bayliss, H. J. Ward, W. L. Cameron, Colonel James Cole, man, P. B. Cousins.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.—If the Southern Asylum Fund Lottery accomplish its purposes, the lands and houses and other property distributed, will exceed in actual value the face value of tickets distributed. There is a pressure in the money market, temporary; no doubt, but none the less in reducing the price of real estate. This does not affect the value of Memphis property, but shows the demand for cash. There was never a time when money was in greater demand, and when real estate could be cashed on better terms, for buyers. The property distributed among ticket holders should exceed in value the amount of tickets sold by at least twenty-five per cent. This condition of things is only temporary. Memphis still grows, and trade will be as flourishing, within a short period as ever before. If these be those who would win a city or suburban house, they may rest assured that a fair lottery will distribute its prizes on the 15th inst.

The "May Flower" lot, on Main street, corner of the alley between Poplar and Washington, will be sold at twelve o'clock to-day, by Royster, Trezevant & Co., auctioneers.

Parties declining housekeeping, and wishing to dispose of their furniture, will find a purchaser by calling upon C. Hawley, at the auction house of Miles & Stoddard, 371 Main street. 1w

Thirty furnished rooms for rent by day or week, to responsible parties only, at SOUTHERN HOTEL.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT JURISDICTION.—The limitation of the power of the Municipal Court in suits on contracts to three hundred dollars is said to be due to a blunder of one of the engrossing clerks at Nashville. The original bill is said to have been clearly written "three thousand dollars," but the engrossing clerk made it three hundred dollars, and that it was signed long after the adjourn ment of the Legislature, by the presiding officer of both houses. It having been judicially decided that there is no way to cure such errors, but that the clerk's law, when signed by the presiding officers, with or without reading, must be taken for the law passed by the Legislature, it follows that we can't amend this three hundred dollar matter, if going behind the record had been allowed in the former case, the Municipal Court would have been knocked out of existence. The refusal to go behind the record gratified the Brownlow element. Now, unless their construction of law is reversed, they must be content with the very limited jurisdiction of three hundred dollars for the Municipal Court.

Sale of elegant Sheffield plated ware, at ten o'clock this morning, by Royster, Trezevant & Co. See advertisement.

A good hat at 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. 2w

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the managers of the Leath Orphan Asylum, the following were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His wise providence, to remove from our midst, and from her sphere of usefulness, our highly esteemed sister and co-worker, Mrs Sallie H. DIXON; and,

WHEREAS, The Leath Orphan Asylum has, by the decease, lost a true friend and patron, society a brilliant ornament, and the Church a pure and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow with humble submission to the divine will of Him who doeth all things well; and feel that our dear sister, having finished her work on earth, has gone to see the King in his beauty—to behold the land afar off, where, clad in her snow white garments, she stands among the countless throng, and, to the melody of her golden harp, sings the song of the Redeemer.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband and relatives of the deceased in their affliction, and say to them—Weep not for her who fed the lambs of Christ—whose dying couch was surrounded by smiling cherubs, whose wants on earth she had relieved—and who, struggling in the throes of pure, spotless charity, bore her spirit to our Father to receive a crown of endless glory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy to the Memphis *Christian Advocate*, *Appeal*, and *Avalanche*; and that a copy be sent to the husband and relatives of our deceased sister.

MRS. MILES OWEN,
MRS. F. TITUS,
MRS. M. DOYLE,
Committee.

THE GREAT TOURNAMENT.

The "Red Letter Day" of the Year.

Incidents, Sights, Sounds, Etc.

A more beautiful and genial day could not have been desired than yesterday. After a procession through the city, preceded by a band of music, the knights repaired to the amphitheater on the race course, where about ten thousand persons had assembled. The whole vast quadrant of the circle, arranged with seats, was densely filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the interval between the seats and the lists packed with those who could find no room upon the seats. The public stand of the course presented a gorgeous spectacle, being almost devoted to the occupancy of elegantly dressed ladies. The rest of the circle was filled with standsas on the southern side, and with closely crowded vehicles on the northern side.

At the hour designated, after a spirited performance by Prof. Arnold's brass band, Dr. R. D. Lindsay, editor of the Florence *Journal*, introduced Hon. W. T. Avery to the vast assemblage as the

ORATOR OF THE DAY,

who, in the most graceful and eloquent manner, delivered the following address:

Mr. President, Sir Knights, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen composing the audience of to-day:

When I remember that the position I now occupy was upon your last tournament filled by one of a fellowship's most gifted and captivating orators, I am disposed to shrink from my present task with fear. Could I have vacated it upon it all, all fear of failure to discharge it with credit would be removed, and the solicitude of a few partial friends, who have urged me to speak, I would have complied with. But, as it is, I will obtain you but a little while from the more interesting exercises of the day, which are now in order. And another thing I will promise you, and that is that I will not say anything political to-day. For my recommended retirement, who, as the doctors would say, "healed by the first intention," and who made so much haste, upon all occasions, both in writing and in speech, to "accept the situation," are beginning to discover by this time that by this they did not make the slightest impression upon the enemy; it seemed to them other people—and on—and on. And if any aspiring politician of the present day should be so reckless and unwise as to make these new and unsanctified waters with the lingering hope that they will see long be borne again into the peaceful harbor of political tranquility and popular confidence, I think he will be disposed to change his course. "If a political thief detects will not soon drift with the stream.

Some few hundred years ago, a century or so before the great Napoleon discovered the continent upon which we live, there was an age of chivalry. An age memorable as well for the warlike achievements, as for the many instances of individual prowess, which the constant deeds of daring were performed. Those times were more principally run upon the accomplishments of the most brilliant subjects of courage and arms. Then it was that the blade of the people of the land was tried and its temperament tested. All the world was astounded at the wonderful results of the principles that drove men to the lists. To A. D. Montana, who won the first prize, a diamond ring and pin, valued at one thousand dollars, he addressed the following:

SIR KNIGHT: To you has been awarded the first prize for science in the use of the lance. Many, so many have excelled, this is indeed a proud distinction. You have shown skill, patience and courage, three qualities essential to success in all noble enterprises. The sun shone bright, the clouds cry and ready, and always bring victory over your skillful adversaries. The beautiful emblem which I hold in my hand, and which is the reward to be won by the fortunate, upon you, it is perhaps, without special intricate worth, has always had a deep significance, whether used as the signet of monarchs, or as the pledge of loving hearts. The circle, symbolizing eternity, the diamond, the priceless jewel, designated to grace the triumph of the first victory. Take it, sir, use it with magnanimity; and whether worn by yourself, or destined to adorn the hand of her you love, be mindful in either case that it be an earnest that as you have earned it in this mimic strife, so you may win higher honors in the sterner conflicts of bearded manhood.

To W. B. Young, who won the second prize, a splendid gold watch and chain, he addressed the following:

To you, sir, has been accorded the second position in the contention of the lists of this day. If your and your first competitor had been the only contestants, then you might perhaps complain that a want of discrimination had been shown in not awarding the prize to you; but when there are many gallant knights and gentlemen here present who have striven with as much zeal and earnestness as yourself. To be second in the race, is said so gallantly as to be first in the estimation of many, and to attain so near to excellence, shows that you have the elements of courage and skill, which deserve it. The prize awarded to you is this beautiful gold watch and chain, the intelligent, grand and perhaps the most wonderful exhibition of man's mechanical skill. A happy contrast to that of your first competitor, bearing off the emblem of eternity, and of undeviating, and ever changing time. Wear this as the memento of happy hours, and may it never measure any worse spent than those of to-day."

To S. H. Wilson, who won the third prize, saddle, bridle and equipments, valued at $100, he addressed the following:

Last, sir, but not least, comes your turn for a share in the honors of the day. Two, only two of your competitors have been adjudged superior in skill and fortune. You will remember that there are other knights in the background who were worthy prize sall, to whom we regret that the day have been disastrous; and yet who might, in the next similar contest, bear off the palm. Where all have borne themselves so bravely and chivalrously in the strife, 'tis surely honorable to be one among the best. The prize awarded to you is of a more practical character than those given to your competitors. The adorned and ornamented saddle, bridle and spurs, will be needed to help you to control the next noblest animal to himself, if no mean recompense to valor. I give it to you, sir, that you may never bestride it in a worse manner than this day, but like the centaur, may the horse and his rider always be one in every charge or battle for honor, duty or patriotism.

To O. E. Bayless, who won the fourth prize, a silver pitcher valued at fifty dollars; he addressed the following appropriate, humorous, and expressed the hope that he would never drink aught out of that pitcher but pure ice water.

The Queens and Maids of Honor having been crowned, Colonel Foute gracefully addressed them as follows:

FAIR LADY AND QUEEN: To me, one of your humblest subjects, has been assigned the pleasure-as duty of this day, inaugurating you into the succession to the throne of Love and Beauty. You have been raised to this high estate, not by the accident of birth, not by the appliance of tyranny, or amid the pomps and pageantries of kingly power, but by the hands of valor and skill, and with the full hearts and acclamations of free, willing and loyal subjects. We are told that "uneasy is the head that wears a crown." Such as that you may wear, I am assured, brings no such curse, for it is guarded around with all the attendant angels and protectors of innocence and beauty—love, courage, honor! You will wear this beautiful token of a kindly power, and leave behind the memories of a brief but joyous, prosperous, illustrious and happy reign.

The Queen addressed some appropriate and flowing words to the other young ladies, and especially the Queen of May, which fell musically upon the ear, and was received by the vast auditory gathered around in the stand with great interest.

The afternoon was far spent, the sun rushing rapidly down the west, when the Tournament was closed, and the great crowd wended to the city again, full of the great interest and excitement. It was a grand success.

CHANCERY COURT OF MEMPHIS.—*Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—In consequence of the total absence of the legal profession, no business was transacted yesterday. The following is the calendar for to-day:

20	Pattison vs Wells.
21	Cochran vs Wells.
22	Cochran vs Wells.
23	Cochran vs Wells.
24	Cochran vs Wells.
25	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
26	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
27	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
28	Pattison vs Wells.
29	Pattison vs Wells.
30	Cochran vs Wells.
31	Cochran vs Wells.
32	Cochran vs Wells.
33	Cochran vs Wells.
34	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
35	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
36	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
37	Pattison vs Wells.
38	Pattison vs Wells.
39	Cochran vs Wells.
40	Cochran vs Wells.
41	Cochran vs Wells.
42	Cochran vs Wells.
43	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
44	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
45	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
46	Pattison vs Wells.
47	Pattison vs Wells.
48	Cochran vs Wells.
49	Cochran vs Wells.
50	Cochran vs Wells.
51	Cochran vs Wells.
52	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
53	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
54	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
55	Pattison vs Wells.
56	Pattison vs Wells.
57	Cochran vs Wells.
58	Cochran vs Wells.
59	Cochran vs Wells.
60	Cochran vs Wells.
61	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
62	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
63	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
64	Pattison vs Wells.
65	Pattison vs Wells.
66	Cochran vs Wells.
67	Cochran vs Wells.
68	Cochran vs Wells.
69	Cochran vs Wells.
70	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
71	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
72	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
73	Pattison vs Wells.
74	Pattison vs Wells.
75	Cochran vs Wells.
76	Cochran vs Wells.
77	Cochran vs Wells.
78	Cochran vs Wells.
79	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
80	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
81	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
82	Pattison vs Wells.
83	Pattison vs Wells.
84	Cochran vs Wells.
85	Cochran vs Wells.
86	Cochran vs Wells.
87	Cochran vs Wells.
88	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
89	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
90	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
91	Pattison vs Wells.
92	Pattison vs Wells.
93	Cochran vs Wells.
94	Cochran vs Wells.
95	Cochran vs Wells.
96	Cochran vs Wells.
97	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
98	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
99	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
100	Pattison vs Wells.
101	Pattison vs Wells.
102	Cochran vs Wells.
103	Cochran vs Wells.
104	Cochran vs Wells.
105	Cochran vs Wells.
106	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
107	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
108	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
109	Pattison vs Wells.
110	Pattison vs Wells.
111	Cochran vs Wells.
112	Cochran vs Wells.
113	Cochran vs Wells.
114	Cochran vs Wells.
115	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
116	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
117	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
118	Pattison vs Wells.
119	Pattison vs Wells.
120	Cochran vs Wells.
121	Cochran vs Wells.
122	Cochran vs Wells.
123	Cochran vs Wells.
124	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
125	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
126	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
127	Pattison vs Wells.
128	Pattison vs Wells.
129	Cochran vs Wells.
130	Cochran vs Wells.
131	Cochran vs Wells.
132	Cochran vs Wells.
133	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
134	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
135	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
136	Pattison vs Wells.
137	Pattison vs Wells.
138	Cochran vs Wells.
139	Cochran vs Wells.
140	Cochran vs Wells.
141	Cochran vs Wells.
142	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
143	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
144	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
145	Pattison vs Wells.
146	Pattison vs Wells.
147	Cochran vs Wells.
148	Cochran vs Wells.
149	Cochran vs Wells.
150	Cochran vs Wells.
151	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
152	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
153	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
154	Pattison vs Wells.
155	Pattison vs Wells.
156	Cochran vs Wells.
157	Cochran vs Wells.
158	Cochran vs Wells.
159	Cochran vs Wells.
160	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
161	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
162	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
163	Pattison vs Wells.
164	Pattison vs Wells.
165	Cochran vs Wells.
166	Cochran vs Wells.
167	Cochran vs Wells.
168	Cochran vs Wells.
169	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
170	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
171	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
172	Pattison vs Wells.
173	Pattison vs Wells.
174	Cochran vs Wells.
175	Cochran vs Wells.
176	Cochran vs Wells.
177	Cochran vs Wells.
178	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
179	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
180	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
181	Pattison vs Wells.
182	Pattison vs Wells.
183	Cochran vs Wells.
184	Cochran vs Wells.
185	Cochran vs Wells.
186	Cochran vs Wells.
187	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
188	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
189	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
190	Pattison vs Wells.
191	Pattison vs Wells.
192	Cochran vs Wells.
193	Cochran vs Wells.
194	Cochran vs Wells.
195	Cochran vs Wells.
196	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
197	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
198	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
199	Pattison vs Wells.
200	Pattison vs Wells.
201	Cochran vs Wells.
202	Cochran vs Wells.
203	Cochran vs Wells.
204	Cochran vs Wells.
205	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
206	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
207	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
208	Pattison vs Wells.
209	Pattison vs Wells.
210	Cochran vs Wells.
211	Cochran vs Wells.
212	Cochran vs Wells.
213	Cochran vs Wells.
214	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
215	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
216	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
217	Pattison vs Wells.
218	Pattison vs Wells.
219	Cochran vs Wells.
220	Cochran vs Wells.
221	Cochran vs Wells.
222	Cochran vs Wells.
223	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
224	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
225	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
226	Pattison vs Wells.
227	Pattison vs Wells.
228	Cochran vs Wells.
229	Cochran vs Wells.
230	Cochran vs Wells.
231	Cochran vs Wells.
232	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
233	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
234	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
235	Pattison vs Wells.
236	Pattison vs Wells.
237	Cochran vs Wells.
238	Cochran vs Wells.
239	Cochran vs Wells.
240	Cochran vs Wells.
241	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
242	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
243	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
244	Pattison vs Wells.
245	Pattison vs Wells.
246	Cochran vs Wells.
247	Cochran vs Wells.
248	Cochran vs Wells.
249	Cochran vs Wells.
250	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
251	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
252	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
253	Pattison vs Wells.
254	Pattison vs Wells.
255	Cochran vs Wells.
256	Cochran vs Wells.
257	Cochran vs Wells.
258	Cochran vs Wells.
259	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
260	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
261	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
262	Pattison vs Wells.
263	Pattison vs Wells.
264	Cochran vs Wells.
265	Cochran vs Wells.
266	Cochran vs Wells.
267	Cochran vs Wells.
268	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
269	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
270	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
271	Pattison vs Wells.
272	Pattison vs Wells.
273	Cochran vs Wells.
274	Cochran vs Wells.
275	Cochran vs Wells.
276	Cochran vs Wells.
277	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
278	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
279	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
280	Pattison vs Wells.
281	Pattison vs Wells.
282	Cochran vs Wells.
283	Cochran vs Wells.
284	Cochran vs Wells.
285	Cochran vs Wells.
286	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
287	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
288	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
289	Pattison vs Wells.
290	Pattison vs Wells.
291	Cochran vs Wells.
292	Cochran vs Wells.
293	Cochran vs Wells.
294	Cochran vs Wells.
295	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
296	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
297	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
298	Pattison vs Wells.
299	Pattison vs Wells.
300	Cochran vs Wells.
301	Cochran vs Wells.
302	Cochran vs Wells.
303	Cochran vs Wells.
304	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
305	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
306	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
307	Pattison vs Wells.
308	Pattison vs Wells.
309	Cochran vs Wells.
310	Cochran vs Wells.
311	Cochran vs Wells.
312	Cochran vs Wells.
313	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
314	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
315	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
316	Pattison vs Wells.
317	Pattison vs Wells.
318	Cochran vs Wells.
319	Cochran vs Wells.
320	Cochran vs Wells.
321	Cochran vs Wells.
322	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
323	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
324	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
325	Pattison vs Wells.
326	Pattison vs Wells.
327	Cochran vs Wells.
328	Cochran vs Wells.
329	Cochran vs Wells.
330	Cochran vs Wells.
331	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
332	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
333	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
334	Pattison vs Wells.
335	Pattison vs Wells.
336	Cochran vs Wells.
337	Cochran vs Wells.
338	Cochran vs Wells.
339	Cochran vs Wells.
340	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
341	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
342	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
343	Pattison vs Wells.
344	Pattison vs Wells.
345	Cochran vs Wells.
346	Cochran vs Wells.
347	Cochran vs Wells.
348	Cochran vs Wells.
349	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
350	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
351	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
352	Pattison vs Wells.
353	Pattison vs Wells.
354	Cochran vs Wells.
355	Cochran vs Wells.
356	Cochran vs Wells.
357	Cochran vs Wells.
358	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
359	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
360	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
361	Pattison vs Wells.
362	Pattison vs Wells.
363	Cochran vs Wells.
364	Cochran vs Wells.
365	Cochran vs Wells.
366	Cochran vs Wells.
367	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
368	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
369	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
370	Pattison vs Wells.
371	Pattison vs Wells.
372	Cochran vs Wells.
373	Cochran vs Wells.
374	Cochran vs Wells.
375	Cochran vs Wells.
376	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
377	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
378	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
379	Pattison vs Wells.
380	Pattison vs Wells.
381	Cochran vs Wells.
382	Cochran vs Wells.
383	Cochran vs Wells.
384	Cochran vs Wells.
385	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
386	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
387	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
388	Pattison vs Wells.
389	Pattison vs Wells.
390	Cochran vs Wells.
391	Cochran vs Wells.
392	Cochran vs Wells.
393	Cochran vs Wells.
394	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
395	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
396	Mowbray vs M A L E R.
397	Pattison vs Wells.
398	Pattison vs Wells.
399	Cochran vs Wells.
400	Cochran vs Wells.

Sale of elegant Sheffield plated ware, at ten o'clock this morning, by Royster, Trezevant & Co. See advertisement.

The "Mayflower" lot, on Main street, corner of the alley between Poplar and Washington, will be sold at twelve o'clock to-day, by Royster, Trezevant & Co., auctioneers.

LAW COURT.—Owing to the absence of Green P. Foute, who was appointed as special judge to try certain causes in which the incompetency of the Court had been suggested, but little business was transacted.

John W. Graham and Richard S. Capers, Esqs., were duly sworn as deputy clerks of the Law and Criminal Court.

The following is the calendar for to-day:

1	Ash vs M A O R B.
2	Cunall vs Bruce.
3	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
4	Fowle vs Finley et al.
5	Fowle vs Finley et al.
6	Williams vs M A O R B.
7	Williams vs M A O R B.
8	Commissioners of Shelby Swamps vs.
9	Tucker vs M A O R B.
10	Tucker vs M A O R B.
11	Wood & Co vs McComb.
12	Dyer & Co vs Cleish.
13	Dyer & Co vs Cleish.
14	Black vs Hodgkins.
15	Black vs Hodgkins.
16	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
17	Peach vs M A O R B.
18	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
19	Pickett vs McKnight.
20	Pickett vs Mayor, &c., of Memphis vs M A O R B.
21	Pickett, Jr, vs Orne.
22	Pickett vs Mayor, &c.
23	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
24	Mowbray vs M A O R B.
25	Fowle vs Lesley.
26	Fowle vs Lesley et al.
27	Rider vs Dickson.
28	Rutland vs Hudson, Jones & Co.
29	Rutland vs Same.
30	Cowell vs Cowell.
31	Cowell vs Cowell.
32	Union Bank vs Pickett, Wormley & Co.
33	Union Bank vs Same.
34	Fleissner & Co vs Dickson.
35	Fleissner & Co vs Memphis and Ohio Railroad.
36	Owen et al vs Anderson.
37	Mowbray vs Douglass.
38	Jenner vs Nixon et al.
39	Jenner vs Nixon et al.
40	Memphis and Ohio Railroad vs Memphis and Ohio railroad.
41	Wood & Co vs Rice & Murphy et al.

Sale of elegant Sheffield plated ware, at ten o'clock this morning, by Royster, Trezevant & Co. See advertisement.

The "Mayflower" lot, on Main street, corner of the alley between Poplar and Washington, will be sold at twelve o'clock to-day, by Royster, Trezevant & Co., auctioneers.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. Daniel M. Stephens, of Jackson, Tennessee, a brother of Colonel W. H. Stephens, of Bolivar, and a delegate to the recent Episcopal Convention, left the Gayoso about half past three, on Monday evening, in a hack for the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information concerning him left at the telegraph office will be thankfully received, as his friends fear he has been made a victim of foul play.

RELIGIOUS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

Interesting Reports on the Subjects of Missions and Education.

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church convened, pursuant to adjournment, at half after eight o'clock a.m., yesterday, in the church of the Rev. Dr. Davis, on Court street.

The Moderator, Rev. J. R. Mitchell, taking the chair at the stated hour, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and announced a quorum of members present.

At the request of the Moderator, the Rev. J. Baird, of Pennsylvania, conducted the devotional exercises of the next half hour.

The minutes of the session of the preceding day were read by the Clerk, and, with slight corrections, approved.

The Rev. Mr. Ransom, from the Committee on Leave of Absence, reported leave having been granted to Rev. A. C. Evans and Elder T. B. Gardner to retire from the Assembly.

By permission, Rev. J. W. Morrow was admitted to a seat in the body as the alternate of Rev. A. R. Cooper, retired.

The Rev. Dr. McDonald submitted the following resolution, which, being put to a vote, was carried by seventy-six for, to one against:

Resolved, That the Board be directed to have the Treasurer of Cumberland University, located at Lebanon, in this State;

The Treasurer of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to convene at Memphis in May, 1867:

The charter of Cumberland University provides that a majority of the Trustees shall be members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. To carry into effect, also, with greater certainty, it further provides that when vacancies occur in the board, the appointment of new members shall be reported to the General Assembly for confirmation. Several changes have taken place, occasioned by death and removals. The interest of the new element has expanded, and the Assembly is respectfully requested to confirm the appointments made by the board, viz: Andrew R. Martin, Benjamin J. Farrow, lawyers and graduates of the institution, and Edward Jennings, M. D., Dr. Donahoe is one of our ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Farrier is a Methodist, and was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the General Haskins. The old members of the board, Hon. R. L. Caruthers, President; Rev. J. R. Mitchell, Secretary; M. Brien McMinn, Esq., Rev. J. P. Wilson and Rev. J. R. Logan, constitute all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. All the members of the board are now residents of the city of the College, and are determined, with the co-operation and influence of the Church, to make the University a first class institution,—and indications are favorable to its success. Its endowment is increasing, and its buildings are in the most healthful and beautiful location in the State. Its faculty is composed of able and efficient men, and its prospects are more flattering than ever before. Its prospects are more flattering than ever before, and hitherto obtained, even before our sectional difficulties.

MISSIONARY WORK ON THE PACIFIC COA

THE DAILY AVALANCHE
GALLAWAY, HAMPTON & CO.
G. W. GALLAWAY,
H. HAMPTON, } Editors and Proprietors
W. C. FLOURNOY,
TERMS—Daily paper, per annum, in advance, $12; Weekly $3. Advertisements inserted at $1 a square for first insertion, each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Twenty cents per square for special notices.
OFFICE:
In our new building, No. 22 Jefferson street, near the corner of Main.

HOW MONEY IS MADE OUT OF THE POOR NEGRO.

An Expose of a Damaging Character.

From the Louisville Courier.]

MOBILE, May 14, 1867.

An expose of a damaging character to some of the parties concerned was made a few days ago in the police court, and afterward ventilated in the newspapers. Major Tracy, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Mayor Withers, permitted contracts to be made with the negroes confined in the guardhouse and county jail for petty offenses, whereby they could be released and go to work on plantations, or elsewhere, away from the city. This was an excellent arrangement, as the city was full of lazy, thieving negroes, whose labor was needed on the plantations, and a police officer named Shelton made a very good thing of it by acting as agent for parties wishing to procure laborers in that way. Finally, however, two pettifogging rascals, Turner and Harrington, who made no pretense of any business here except as legal and political guides to the negroes, induced Shelton to go a step beyond the limits of legitimate transactions, and obtain the release of prisoners, for a consideration, without any labor contract, sharing the proceeds with these two precious rascals, who harrangue the negroes as men and brothers at least three times in the week. On one occasion he obtained from the Mayor an order for the release of a negro boy, and was paid by the boy's mother $25 for the operation, which he declined sharing with T. and H., as they had already received money from the old woman for the same purpose, which they had failed to accomplish. Thereupon they induced her to make affidavit to the fact of paying money to Shelton, and forwarded the document to Major Tracy, who, with an air of virtuous indignation, passed it over to the Mayor.

Shelton was arraigned on a charge of procuring the release of prisoners on false representations, and receiving bribes therefor, and he at once drew up and submitted to the Mayor, that Maj. Tracy, the Chief of Police and the radical law firm, had all combined in a plot to cheat the law and make money out of the negroes. Had Mayor Withers been aware of the terms in which the statement was couched, he would hardly have read it aloud in his court, but after commencing there was no chance to back out because of personalities. He decided that Shelton must refund the money paid by the negro woman, but this the officer flatly refused to do, affirming that it was a fair transaction, authorized by Withers and Tracy, themselves. He was at once dismissed from the police.

In an article next day in the *Tribune* newspaper the particular attention of the negroes was called to a passage in Shelton's affidavit, in which their friend and teacher, Harrington, was represented as saying that he "came here to make money, and money he would have, and the negroes were the ones to make it off of," &c. The next number of the *Nationalist*, the negro paper, contained a card from Harrington, in which he denounced the editor of the *Tribune* as a poltroon and craven, who dared not say, out of his sanctum, that which he published in his paper. No notice of the matter has yet been taken by the *Tribune* man, probably because of Harrington's standing here as an associate of the lowest class of the negroes. Should he attack the fellow on the street or elsewhere, and inflict any bodily injury upon him, he would undoubtedly enjoy the novelty of a trial before a military commission.

IMPORTANT TO MEMPHIS.

Mississippi and Tennessee vs. Mississippi Central Railroad.

From the Charleston (Miss.) Tallahatchie.]

We notice a certain age had occasion to notice the unjust discriminations that were being made by the Mississippi Central Railroad against the Mississippi and Tennessee, upon the subject of local freights at points below Grenada. We understand the Central still persists in its unjust and narrow minded policy, and refuses to make any arrangement with the Tennessee road, looking to the accommodation of the people before referred to. The course pursued by the Central road has forced the Tennessee road to issue a through freight tariff bill, to all points on the Central below Grenada. This bill allows the Central road its local tariffs to all the points on the road from Grenada to Canton, and makes the through rates exactly the same from Memphis to those points, as it would be if sent by way of Grand Junction. It will be seen at a glance, that while the course pursued by the Mississippi and Tennessee will accommodate those people, it is at the same time, working to the advantage of the Central, by paying their highest rates for freights, and to the disadvantage of the Mississippi and Tennessee, as they have to make a sacrifice by reducing their lowest or through rates, in order to effect a graduation of the rates.

It stands the Directory and Stockholders of the Mississippi and Tennessee road in hand to see if there is not some remedy for these evils. We think there is, and that is by some other outlet than by the Central. Next to the interests of our Mississippi and Tennessee road, the commercial interests of the city of Memphis are vastly concerned in this question, and we would be pleased to hear from the press of that city in this matter.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

The Van Buren *Press* says that shocks of the great earthquake were distinctly felt there.

The whole region bordering on the Ouachita and Black Rivers is overflowed, and the loss is considerable.

We notice from the New Orleans papers, that General James F. Fagan, has been unanimously elected one of the directors of the Southern Hospital Association for Arkansas.

The Little Rock *Conservative* says: "Mr. Thomas Parsell has been removed from the office of County Jailor, and S. F. Cotrell, Deputy Sheriff, appointed in his place."

Nearly two hundred invalids and pleasure seekers were at the celebrated Hot Springs, on the 6th inst. A large number are expected during the season. Accommodations have been erected for over one thousand visitors.

From the De Witt *Eractor* of the 11th inst., we learn that the County Court of Arkansas county, has appropriated $5,000 to purchase bread and other provisions for the use of the destitute people of the county, who are unable to procure subsistence otherwise.

A rumor reaches the *Conservative* of the 18th, that the coach in from Hot Springs was delayed in consequence of the team running off and smashing things up generally. The driver was considerably hurt, as was also Dan. Desmoine, one of the passengers. The stage was broken and one of the horses badly crippled.

The U. S. Court at Little Rock has adjourned until the first Monday in July. The docket was pretty well cleared up. The Court reserved its opinion upon the important Chancery cases, the Barnard case and Powell and Hopkins vs. Cobb and Jay. Decision will be given in them at that time. The District Court was adjourned for the term.

Politics in the Cherokee nation are running high, and the old Ross party have hopelessly split. The election for Chief soon comes off, and there is great bitterness of feeling between the partisans of the two candidates, W. P. Ross (ex-present Chief) and Lewis Downing. The adherents of the latter are wholly Baptists in religion.

The White county *Herald* of the 11th says: "Mr. T. W. Leggett, whilst out on a fishing excursion with his wife, had his mule to run away, breaking his arm and bruising him otherwise. His wife also was slighly injured."

Buffalo gnats have proved more destructive the present than in any previous year within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and great numbers of horses and mules have died within the last two weeks. Deer and other wild animals come to fires near houses to escape this intolerable torment, and numbers are thus unfairly killed—as many as five in one night at one place.

The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 18th, referring to the case of Major W. G. Rolfe, says: "This unfortunate citizen, who had been charged with shooting Captain Barker, at one time a Bureau agent, was brought under guard to our city some ten days ago, and put in confinement. Yesterday General Ord investigated the case, and ordered his release upon a bond of $5,000, for his appearance at the nearest military post to his residence, Hamburg, whenever ordered to report."

A few days since, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, a gentleman from Louisiana called on General Gillem, and stated that the laborers he had employed and regularly contracted with, had left him, and crossed the river to the Mississippi side. The General sent his adjutant to the point in question, had the parties brought before him, and finding that the facts were as represented, they were delivered over to the Louisiana gentleman

MONETARY.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY, May 23, 1867.

The money market yesterday was devoid of interest with no change worthy of note. The discount market continues to rule close, with the rates of interest firm.

GOLD—In New York gold opened at 138 and steadily advanced to 138¼, and closed at 138¾. The market here was inactive with few transactions, with the premium rates ruling from 136@ 136¼. Silver continues firm and steady; buying at 127@129.

EXCHANGE—Is in light supply, with little making and firm at ½ to ¾ premium; cotton bills at ¼ to par.

CITY SCRIP—Quiet, with a small inquiry. Brokers are buying at 58@59 and selling at 60@61. police scrip is dull and heavy at 70@75. County scrip steady; old issue firm at 94@96; new at 80 to 82.

BONDS—Memphis and Ohio railroad bonds, 29@ 30; Memphis and Little Rock first mortgage bonds, 70@80; Memphis and Charleston railroad bonds, 65@70; Tennessee bonds, with coupons, 40@50; Tennessee bonds, new, 50@60; Mobile and Ohio railroad bonds, 50@55; Memphis city coupons, 90@95; Memphis city railroad bonds, 50@60.

SOUTHERN MONEY—Rules quiet, with a small demand and little offering. Transactions are confined to small lots: Bank of Tennessee, old, 82; Planters' Bank, 94c; Union Back, 98c; Union Bank Certificates, 96c; Bank of Chattanooga, 10c; Bank of Commerce, 96c; Bank of Nashville,—; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 90c; Bank of Paris, 95c; Bank of the Union, 96c; Bank of Knoxville, 40c; Bank of West Tennessee, 30c; Bucks Bank, 95c; City Bank, 90c; Commercial Bank, par; Merchants' Bank, 80; Northern Bank, 90c; Ocoee Bank, 8c; Bank of Shelbyville, 75c; Southern Bank, 25c; Traders' Bank, 95c; Life and General Insurance Company, 20c.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY, May 23, 1867.

Business in the leading markets, yesterday, was dull and inactive. After ter o'clock business of every character was partially suspended, as nearly every man was in attendance at the tournament which was given for the benefit of widows and orphans. The markets are well supplied, with prices steady, except corn, which is in full supply, with prices weak and unsettled. Orders from the south are falling off every day, and unless our merchants make an effort to retain the Vicksburg trade, it will ultimately go to St. Louis.

CORN—The market yesterday was dull and stagnant, with little offering, few inquiries and light transactions. The Liverpool dispatch reported the market steady; uplands, 11d; Orleans, 11¾d. The New York market was reported dull, with prices declining; uplands, 27@27½c Orleans, 28½c. The dullness and weakness exhibited in the foreign market had a tendency to depress the market here and cause a decline in prices. During the day prices declined from ½ to 1c. Sales for the day foot up small; middling at 22½@24½c, low middling, 21½@22c. The market closed dull, with prices weak and unsettled.

Ordinary	18 @19
Good ordinary	21 @21
Low middling	21 @21
Middling	24@24¼
Good Middling	25 @25½

GENERAL MARKET.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade in advance of three to five per cent. is obtained.]

CORN—The market yesterday was quiet with large receipts and prices drooping; choice white and yellow sold from 91 25 to $1 27½; mixed and inferior from $1 20 to $1 24.

HAY—Is in good supply, with a fair trade doing; prime timothy on the levee ruled at $26 50 to $29 50, and lower grades from $23 50 to $25.

OATS—Firm and steady, with a good demand. No. 1 rules from 65 to 67½c; No. 2, 62@64c.

BUTTER—In good demand, choice roll and fresh packed at 78@ 80c; inferior from 20 to 25c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady, with prices tending downward. Mess pork rules at $25 50@26 per bbl; prime, $21@22. Clear sides, 13@13½c. Plain sugar cured hams, 14½@16c. Breakfast bacon, 16@17c; shoulders, 10@10½c.

LARD—Quiet and steady. Keg leaf, 13½@14c; tierce, 13c.

EGGS—In large supply, with a fair trade doing at 16@18c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Scarce and in active demand, with small receipts; sales from $5 to $5 50 per dozen.

TURKEYS—Few in market; selling at $22@24 per dozen.

CHEESE—Nominal; Western Reserve 18@18c.

ONIONS—In good supply and small demand. Kiln dried sells at $3 00@3 25; fresh ground rules at $5 50@5 75.

BEAN—Firm and steady at 45@46c per ton.

APPLES—Steady and firm at $6@10 per bbl.

COFFEE—Market steady with a small trade doing; Rio, 26@29c; Laguira, 30@32c; Java, 36@37c.

MOLASSES—Market inactive, with a small trade doing. New Orleans 80 to 90; Sorghum at 55 to 75c. Syrups 95c to $1 10.

SUGAR—Steady and quiet. Orleans 13¼ to 16c; crushed and powdered 17@17½c; coffee sugars 15 to 16½c; yellow refined 13 to 15c.

ONIONS—Dull and nominal at $3@4 per bbl.

POTATOES—In full supply, with a limited demand. Sales of peachblows at $2 25@2 50; inferior at $1 50@2; choice pinkeyes at $2 75@3 per bri.

BEANS—Quiet at $3 25@3 50 per bri for prime navy.

RICE—Quiet at 11½@12¾c per lb.

SALT—Steady and dull at $2 75@3 per bri.

TALLOW—9@10c per lb.

TAR—Quiet at $5 50 per bag.

TURPENTINE—Firm at $1@1 10 per gallon.

CANDLES—Dull and quiet at 16c for light weights.

WHITE LEAD—Steady at 12 to 18c per lb.

WOOL—In fair demand; unwashed, 26@28c; washed, 30@36c per lb.

WHISKEY—Market steady and quiet, with a small trade doing. Sales of common at $1 90@2 25; Bourbon, $3 50@4 25.

TOBACCO—There is a good demand for all grades and prices are unchanged. A fine stock is on hand and new supplies are received daily. We quote natural leaf at $1 20@1 30; fancy Virginia, new work, $1 60@1 75; fine bright, pounds, $1 00@ 1 10; medium do, pounds, 75@80c; common bright, pounds, 60@75c; fine fancy smoking, 75c@$1 50.

THE FIRST DRAWING
OF THE
SOUTHERN ASYLUM
LAND LOTTERY
Chartered by the State of Mississippi,
WILL BE
HELD AT HERNANDO, MISS.,
On Saturday, June 15, 1867.
THE PROPERTY is to be disposed of consists mainly of CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS, and of SMALL FARMS, adjacent to Memphis, in Tennessee and Mississippi.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE PRIZES
Of Ten Acres Each,
Within five or six miles of Memphis.
Plantations Subdivided into Farms
in the vicinity of Holly Springs.
Farms and Residences along the
Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi and Tennessee railroads.
City Lots and City Residences. Some
of the most costly ever constructed in Memphis.
Property assessed by disinterested Real Estate Brokers, at cash prices, will be disposed of and drawn off from the top of the list equal in value to the assessment of each class.
General FRANK C. ARMSTRONG, LEON TRESPALIS, JOHN A. WILLIS, T. DUPREE, T. N. RALPH, J. W. SEAGRAVES, and General A. P. STEWART have been engaged by SHERMAN & CO. as intermediate agents between themselves and the public, to conduct fairly the business of the incorporation.
Tickets $5 00 each, to be had of the Local Agents, or Colonel JAMES STRAIN, Hernando, Miss.
Orders by mail accompanied by Postoffice order, may be addressed General FRANK C. ARMSTRONG, Memphis, Tenn.
Money letters should be sent by Express. may27

SOMETHING RARE.
I HAVE determined to sell, and will sell at a bargain, my
BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD,
On the corner of Poplar and Rosewalk streets. The lot extends 210 feet on Poplar street and 321 on Rosewalk avenue, and is certainly one of the most desirable residences in or about Memphis. The grounds are in a state of cultivation and have beautiful shrubbery in admirable condition.
This Fine and Desirable Property
Is well situated, and is in one of the very best neighborhoods of Memphis. It has every desirable suburban feature, yet is only a few minutes' walk distant from the business portion of the city.
The Elegant House
Contains eleven rooms and is alike substantial, convenient and finely finished. Apply to
JOHN F. MILLS,
on the Premises,
Or at MOODY & MINTHORN,
Bradley Block.
mar27
KNABE PIANOS,
KNABE PIANOS, KNABE PIANOS.
THESE unrivalled instruments are fully warranted for seven years, and are for sale at
No. 375 MAIN STREET, (Jackson Block,)
MEMPHIS TENNESSEE,
myl BRLEOPOLD GOEPEL.
Inspection.
BE it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Alderman of the City of Memphis, That the City Inspector be allowed to charge the drayage and pay of assistants, when called on to inspect scales, weights and measures; and also, whenever it becomes his duty to do so throughout the city, and when obliged to take a thousand pounds weight the charge shall not be less than five dollars, to be paid by the party who applies for the Inspector's services; provided the scales are correct, or by the sealer of scales, weights and measures if they are incorrect. Approved April, 1867.
W. O. LOFLAND,
Mayor.
J. M. RICHARDS, Register. mar15-tf

LIQUORS.

DAN. ABLE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
LIQUORS.
WE SELL TO THE TRADE AT
PRICES AS REASONABLE
AS THEY CAN BUY AT
ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI,
OR ANY OTHER MARKET
No. 3 Bradley Block, Memphis, Tenn
Manufacturers of Imperial Bitters,
Superior to any in use.

TO THE TRADE.
I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE MERchants and Dealers in
Ale and Lager Beer,
Of my Superior Quality of this Beverage,
Which I can furnish at any part of the City or Railroad Depot FREE OF CHARGE, having made extensive Summer arrangements in this branch of my business. I would also call their attention to my fine stock of
LIQUORS,
Consisting of pure Robinson County Whisky, Bourbon Whisky, Rye Whisky. Together with a complete stock of BAR GOODS.
JACOB STRINKUHL,
139 Third street, Library Building.
apr6-3m North of Post Office.
MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
261 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.
A. VACCARO, L. VACCARO, M. RAGEVNEY, JR. A. F. VACCARO.
A. Vaccaro & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC.
No. 234 Front Street, Memphis Tenn
may24

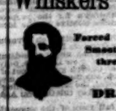
$100 Reward.
STOP THE HORSE THIEF!
THE above Reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery to me at Bartlett, Shelby county, Tenn., of J. H. HALE, who stole from my stables a Horse and Mule, on Sunday night, May 5, 1867, (or if he will be and can be convicted.)
The Mule has been recovered.
Said Hale formerly lived in Tallahoma county, Miss.; is six feet high, short sandy hair, with scales three inches long; hair on his head is thin or scanty.
The horse is a dark bay, right eye out; branded "U. S." "I. C." and number "7," under the mane; nine years old.
W. H. NEAL,
Near Bartlett, Tenn.
mar17-10t
WATCHES! DIAMONDS!
SOLID GOLD
Watches, Chains, Rings,
Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Rings,
Thimbles, Buttons, Keys, Etc.
SOLID SILVER
Watches, Pitchers, Goblets,
Spoons, Forks, Ladles.
IN fact everything in the Silver line, from a Thimble to a
SOLID TEA SERVICE,
AT MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO'S,
No. 275 Main street.
Our Stock is New, Fine, Elegant.
mar1-3m
Unreclaimed.
THE following list of articles will be sold to pay freight and charges, and must be called for within thirty days:
MARKS—W. W. & Co. 1 box; Simon, Pike & Co., 1 box; W. R. Baldwin, 1 iron gear; J. G. & Co., 1 box; J. G. & Co., 1 half dozen washboards; M. J. Hart, half dozen tubs; M. 10 pieces; M. O'Neill, 1 box; B. Eyer, 1 coil leather; J. Mitchell, 1 child's carriage; M. & S., six chairs; Kennedy, Lee & Lewis, 1 bureau; Mok. & Co., 1 box; 1 do.; Bates, 1 Mat.
No MARKS—1 pair hames, 1 kay white lead, 1 box tobacco, 2 cane planters, 1 box window sash, 2 bbls ale, 1 sample rag wheel, piece grindstone, 81 pcas hollow ware, 1 tin safe.
apr21-tf PLUMMER.
SAYRE, PLUMB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLERY

SADDLERY HARDWARE
142 Poydras Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
LIVOR & CO., No. 1, Main, Memphis, Tenn | JOHN FORD & CO.
myl7-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

Notice.
I will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., at the next term, to be held on the first Monday in May next, for letters of administration on the estate of H. A. Hastings, deceased. All persons interested therein can appear and contest my application if they see proper.
E. L. KELCHER.
April 13th, 1867. apr14-law4w
BEAUTY.

Ringlets, Curlets, Frizzes and Silken Curls

PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DE BREUX'S FRISEUR LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets or heavy, massive curls. Has been used by the fashionable of Europe for the last two years, and is highly recommended by the faculty. Does not injure the hair. Prize by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1 50. Circulars mailed free. Address, RICHARD B. KEATH & CO., Chemists, No. 20 River Street, Troy, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Whiskers and Mustaches

Forced to grow upon the Smoothest Face in from three to five weeks by using
DR. SEVIGNE'S

RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE,
The most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Roots of the Hair in a manner hitherto unknown. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every case, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1 50. Descriptive circulars free. Address,
BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
No. 20 River street, Troy, N. Y.
Sole Agents for the United States. 19m3m
CRISPER COMA.
Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes and radiant hair
Whose curling tendrils soft, enlined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.
CRISPER COMA,
For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.
BY using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and in the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and restores it to a healthy and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the public. Price $1 50. Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post-paid, for $1.
Address all orders to
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
mh18 No. 5 West Fayette, Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!
CASTELLAR'S HAIR EXTERMINATOR,
For Removing Superfluous Hair.
TO the Ladies, especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to females. It is safe, speedy, does not injure or blemish the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove hair from the face, neck or arms leaving the skin as white and body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the substance of the hair, and which is the cause of its growth. In cases of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably accompany loss of hair, follow the instructions and take a pill each night. This treatment will restore